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Vol V No 2 MARCH 1920

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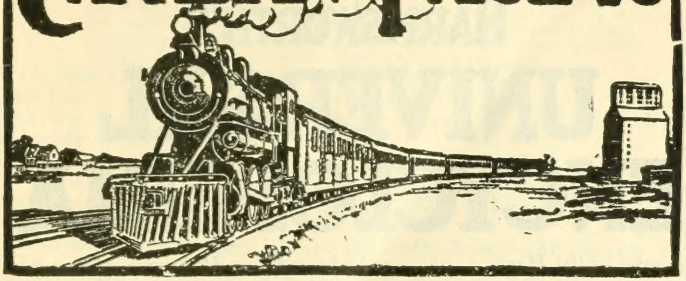

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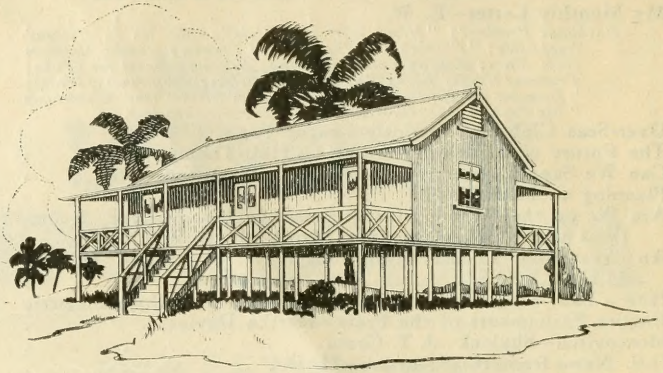

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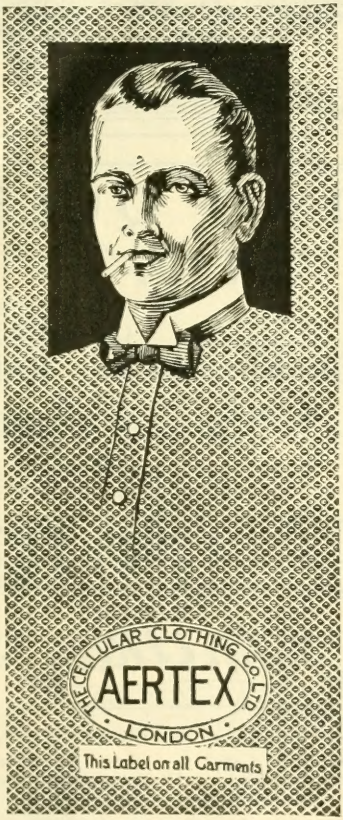

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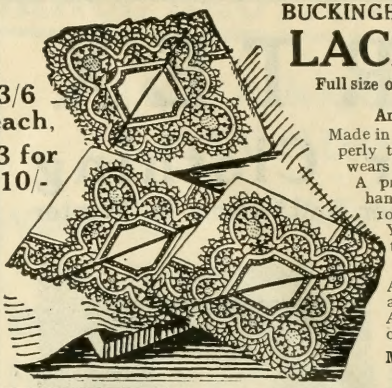

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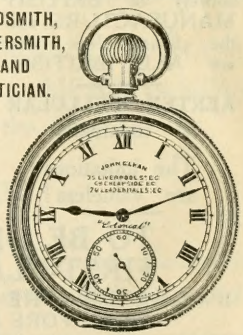

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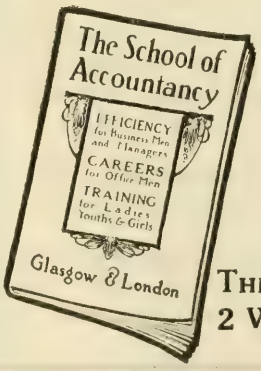
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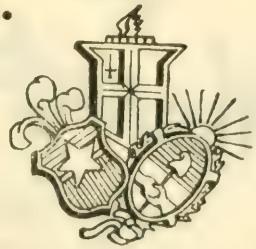

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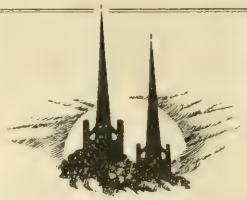

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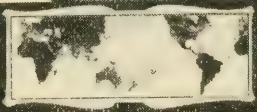

THE BUDDING YEAR IN A SURREY COPSE.

"Airs of the morning breathe, about
Keen faint scents of the wild wood side
From thickets where primroses hide

OVERSEAS

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Founded and Conducted by
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GENERAL BUILDINGS ALDWYCH LONDON

Vol. V. No. 50. **March, 1920.**

My Monthly Letter

By E. W.

My Monthly Letter.

EXCHANGE PROBLEMS.—The intricacies of high-finance are beyond the ken of most of us, but willy-nilly we all have been obliged to turn our thoughts to exchange problems during the past weeks as a result of the steady increase of the cost of living and particularly of imported foodstuffs. Every member of the community has received an object lesson in the connection between our own individual lives and the rate of exchange of the pound sterling in New York. At the moment of writing—and the exchange has been dropping so rapidly from day to day that prophecy of any kind is futile— the sovereign only fetches 13s. 4d. in New York. In other words, to purchase 20s. worth of American goods, we have to find 26s. 8d., or, taking the total value of the American imports to the British Isles last year, the British consumer will have to provide in 1920 a round sum of about £200,000,000 solely on account of the adverse exchange. The other side of the picture is provided by the value of the sovereign in Paris, Rome and Berlin, which is at the moment of writing £1 19s., £2 9s. and £16 5s. respectively. The magnates of Lombard Street have been called into conclave by the Government, but so far no very startling recommendations have been forthcoming beyond the usual cry for drastic economy on every side. And certainly the individuals who are importing high-priced American motor cars and other luxuries deserve the strongest condemnation. The following figures for Anglo-American trade last year will explain why the New York exchange is so much against us. In 1919 our imports from the United States were £570,000,000, of which about half were food and raw cotton, while our exports to America amounted to but £56,000,000, of which nearly half were re-exports !

" HAND OVER YOUR GOLD." Among the imports raw cotton, amounting to £125,000,000, heads the list. Tobacco accounts for £33,000,000. In other words, the British public is spending more

My Monthly Letter.

on American smokes than the entire pre-war cost of the British Navy ! Every newspaper has been airing its views as to how we must right the existing state of affairs and bring the pound back to the normal. The most picturesque suggestion is certainly that of the *Daily Express*, which exhorts us to hand over all our gold to the Government in exchange for securities, so that it may be sent to the United States. We are urged to surrender the gold in whatever form we may possess it, watch-chains, trinkets, rings and plate, and follow the example of the French people in 1871 after the Franco-Prussian war. It seems to me that a mighty quantity of our personal belongings will be required to reach an appreciable sum like £200,000,000. Surely the best remedies for us to adopt are: (1) A drastic cutting-down of imports other than foodstuffs and raw materials. (2) A highly-organised advertising campaign to increase British exports to the United States. If the linen manufacturers of Ulster find it worth their while to spend £100,000 a year in advertising Belfast linen goods, surely the leading British firms could put up five or six millions to conduct an intensive campaign throughout the length and breadth of the American union. There is, so the experts inform us, a great potential market for British goods in America, if properly approached. (3) The development by every possible means of the cotton- and tobacco-growing possibilities of the British Empire, which have been barely touched so far. (4) The cultivation of every available acre in the Old Country, so that the maximum amount of foodstuffs may be produced in these islands.

MR. W. L. HICHENS' SUGGESTION.—On several occasions in my monthly letter to you I have dwelt on the possible necessity of a levy on capital to enable us to reduce the inflation of currency and to reduce the cost of living. During the past week Mr. W. L. Hichens, the chairman of Cammell, Laird & Co., and one of the most respected employers in this country, has been advancing similar views. Things are certainly moving when we have a public-spirited and respected manufacturer boldly advocating a levy on capital. Among the points which Mr. Hichens makes in an interview in the *Observer* is that a capital levy will tax large sources of wealth which to-day escape free, such, for instance, as a £300,000 pearl necklace. "It is obvious," says Mr. Hichens, "of course, that there are many difficulties in the way of a capital levy. It is urged, to begin with, that it would form a dangerous precedent which might be seized upon by a Labour Government of the future and repeated with disastrous consequences. It is never a very wise plan to avoid doing what is right at the moment for fear that somebody else will make your action a precedent for doing what is wrong at a later date. Moreover, I think it argues a distrust of any future Labour Government which is quite unjustified.

OVERSEAS

My Monthly Letter.

The Labour leaders of to-day have shown that they possess at least as much common sense, patriotism and vision as other politicians, and I see no reason to suppose that they would adopt a financial policy the results of which would be disastrous. For a capital levy is an extreme measure justified only by the emergency of the greatest war in history. To repeat the experiment in normal times would be disastrous."

Together with a moderate levy on capital, Mr. Hichens advocates a reduction of the income tax. There are, of course, many who are still opposed to the levy on capital, but views such as Mr. Hichens' are undoubtedly widely held, and after our orgy of spending during the past five years it is essential that we should explore every financial possibility in the most open-minded spirit.

"PALABRA D'INGLES."—Despite the slowness of the British merchant, and our oversea friends—not without frequent justification—never lose an opportunity of rubbing in our conservatism in trade matters, there are two assets which the Briton has always possessed in foreign trade, the reputation of British goods and the reputation of British methods of square dealing. Who can appraise the value of the latter to us as a nation? Certainly it cannot be translated into figures, and there are few readers of "Overseas" who would not gladly forego material advantages for the belief in our standards which exists to-day in many markets of the world. That faith on the part of foreigners in British commercial integrity is a priceless asset, and there is not a Member of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League residing outside the Empire who cannot play a part in preserving that heritage. The other day, at the Mansion House, Mr. Louis H. Kiek, of the Anglo-South American Bank, referred to this "British tradition" in the South American Republics. If a business man in Bolivia made an appointment and meant it kept punctually, he said "Hora Ingles." The sentence "Palabra d'Ingles" ("on the word of an Englishman") is

[Pov in the London "Evening News."

Taking off for the great flight across "New-sessionland."

Mr. Lloyd George as pilot of the overweighted Coalition aeroplane, and Mr. Bonar Law as the starter, are feeling some anxiety as to whether they can avoid a forced landing—so it seems to "Pov."

My Monthly Letter.

familiar to all who have had commercial dealings in South America. Another most commonplace expression mentioned by Mr. Kiek was "First-class London," usually abbreviated "F.C.L." What is meant by it in South America, and more especially in Chili, is the ninety days' sight bill on London, which, to this very day, forms the acknowledged means of settlement of the great majority of commercial transactions in that country. "F.C.L." rules supreme in Valparaiso.

LORD PLUNKET'S DEATH.—In the death of Lord Plunket, Governor-General of New Zealand from 1904—1910, the Empire has to mourn a loyal servant and the Over-Seas Club a warm friend. Lord Plunket was one of those rare human beings who never thought of himself, but always seemed to take a joy in doing kindnesses to others in a quiet, unostentatious way. All idea of self-seeking was utterly foreign to his nature. The last occasion on which I saw him was at our Members' meeting early in December, when he looked far from well. I shall always hold his name in grateful remembrance for the appreciative things he said about "Overseas." He saw in our magazine something much more than a hundred odd pages of printed matter bound up in a coloured cover. Last August, when I was spending a few days in Ireland, he came up to me one day when I was lunching with my father at the Kildare Street Club, Dublin, and said: "I want to tell you how extraordinarily good I think 'Overseas' is. It is quite an inspiration to read it." Subsequently we discussed its aims and prospects, and he told me how much he looked forward to its monthly receipt. He realised to the full what we are trying to make our magazine, and how in the course of time there is no limit to the influence it may exert throughout the Empire. But if "Overseas" is to be a great moulder of public opinion, it will only become so if we fearlessly apply the principles of co-operation and brotherhood in which we believe, both in our own domestic concerns and in our relations with other nations. We must be strong enough, steadfast enough, and staunch enough to fight the forces of evil and selfishness in our Empire wherever they show themselves. In so doing can we best be true to the memory of friends like Lord Plunket, who believed in our high purpose and, what is much more important, in our ability to carry it out.

MESSAGES FROM MARS.—All those of a scientific turn of mind have been busy pondering over the remarkable statement of Senator Marconi, of wireless fame, that for some considerable time wireless operators in all parts of the world have reported the receipt of strange wireless signals which cannot be accounted for as emanating from any instrument on this planet. Learned professors in all parts of the world have been endeavouring to locate the source of these communications, but so far the lay mind remains

My Monthly Letter.

unconvinced. Senator Marconi's statement fits in with the views of those scientists who have been gradually coming to the conclusion that some of the planets may be inhabited. One theory advanced is that the messages come from Mars, Venus or from some planet outside the solar system as known to ourselves. Writers in the Press are stirring up our imaginations by boldly proclaiming that we are on the eve of one of the greatest discoveries in history.

From the standpoint of the ordinary mortal I am not sure that the vision of a number of planets in the universe inhabited by human beings like ourselves is an altogether pleasing one. The problems of one globe are enough for most of us nowadays. One optimistic Member of the Over-Seas Club came into my office the other day and said "Just think if we found the inhabitants of the planet from which these messages are coming far ahead of us in scientific and medical knowledge—what a prospect would be opened up!" Anyhow, the mystery of these Marconi signals has formed a happy relaxation for the newspaper reader satisfied with the iniquities of the Coalition Government or the bringing to justice of the German war leaders with which he has had to content himself as a rule.

EMPIRE COTTON-GROWING.—Some very important discussions as regards the whole future of cotton-growing within the Empire have been taking place in Lancashire. The Lancashire Chamber of Commerce and Association of Cotton Growers employers are advocating the granting of £100,000 or more to help on the work of the cotton-growing committee. Few of us realise the importance of the cotton industry to Great Britain and especially to the north of England. I believe I am not far out in estimating that some ten million inhabitants of these islands depend more or less directly or indirectly upon cotton, and yet the cotton trade as a whole has been content to allow the existing state of affairs to continue whereby 85 per cent. of the cotton used

Shaving or Shearing?

An interesting experiment has recently been tried on a sheep farm near San Francisco of using a safety razor, incidentally the largest in the world, to shave the wool from the sheeps' backs. The sheep were first gathered, then shaved, and then given a liberal coat of tar to haze.

My Monthly Letter.

in Great Britain comes from the United States. America is, of course, rapidly increasing her own internal demands, and before long will not be prepared to supply British requirements in full. The British Cotton Growing Committee maintains that the British Empire is quite capable of growing the quantity and quality of cotton which it requires, so let us hope that before long the full cotton-growing possibilities of the Empire will be developed to the utmost.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR MALTA.—There have been so many other subjects to think of that the granting of responsible government to Malta has received but scant attention in the Press, and yet the occasion is a noteworthy one. It shows that the lessons of self-determination so loudly proclaimed by British statesmen during the war have not been forgotten. A special tribute must be paid to the work of Colonel Amery, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, who went out to Malta on Lord Milner's behalf, and on whose recommendation the Government took action. The following was the message which the President of the National Assembly in Malta addressed to Lord Milner in connection with the constitution which is to come into force next year:—

> "Malta has received the happy and auspicious announcement of the grant of self-government with feelings of boundless joy and enthusiasm, which have found expression in a spontaneous and most imposing popular demonstration of love and loyalty to the Mother Country and respect and gratitude to His Majesty's Government and Lord Plumer, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers of the people for their beloved King and the strains of the National Anthem sung by thousands of loyal hearts.
>
> "I beg to interpret the feelings of the entire population of Malta and Gozo and to express their respectful and warmest thanks to His Majesty's Government, your lordship, and Colonel Amery, whose careful and impartial investigation of our affairs has been so speedily crowned with success."

PROFESSOR KEYNES' BOOK.—Few books published in recent years have created such widespread interest as "The Economic Consequences of the Peace," by Professor John Maynard Keynes, C.B., one of the British Treasury representatives at the Peace Conference. Why the book has occasioned such special interest is because this is the first occasion on which the outside public has received a true account of what transpired during those interminable months in Paris when the "Big Four" and their satellites were drawing up what most of us had hoped was to be a just peace. Anyone who wishes to form a correct opinion as to the nature of the peace, which was supposed to be in accordance with President

My Monthly Letter.

Wilson's fourteen points, should read the book for himself. The authorship of the writer is sufficient guarantee for the authenticity of the statements advanced. The readers of "Overseas" will recollect that last year I frequently drew attention to the injustice of clauses of the Peace Treaty. The Peace Treaty as it at present stands contains some wrongs which will have to be rectified if Europe is to be spared further bloodshed in the future. The new world in which war is to become impossible will never be built up until some of the obnoxious sections of the Treaty are altered. I have unfortunately not the space to give my readers a synopsis of the forcible arguments advanced by Professor Keynes—they will have to turn to the book itself for further elucidation. But the world as a whole owes Professor Keynes a great debt of gratitude.

RUSSIA AND OURSELVES.—Various sections of the British Press have been roundly trouncing the Government for its lack of a clearly defined Russian policy, but it must be admitted that some of the newspapers themselves do not seem to have had a carefully considered plan of action. At one moment they have been telling us "not to shake hands with murder," and at the next demanding "no more Russian adventures." But the fire-eaters who wish to embroil us in great Russian enterprises are advocating a lost cause, for the great majority of the nation is determined on peace and the removal of the Russian blockade. The *Daily Mirror*, which has taken up a very sensible attitude on these oversea adventures, advocated by some members of the Press, refers to the conversion of its *confrères* as follows :—

> "We are very pleased to see that several powerful newspapers, who have long been clamouring for a war to everybody's death against Russia, are now undergoing that rapid process of right-about known in Puritan and financial language as 'conversion' — a very suitable sentiment as we approach the festival of St. Paul."

The last of London's "Cabbies"—a type which will soon be extinct. Horse-drawn "growlers" and hansoms are now a rare sight on London Streets.

My Monthly Letter.

The British electorate is in no mood for wild adventures even if it were able to afford them, and, while it abhors the crimes which have taken place in Russia during the past couple of years, it believes that all the atrocities have not been committed by the Reds alone. It is for the Russian people, without external pressure, to deal with their own criminals, and re-establish order in their great country as they will undoubtedly do sooner or later. In the meantime there is no reason at all why the British people, who are clamouring for some of the foodstuffs Russia has to export, should not enter into business relations with Russian co-operative societies on the basis of barter as money no longer serves the purpose. So that the ordinary public may really find out what is happening in the Russian Republic, Lord Robert Cecil makes the excellent suggestion that the League of Nations Council should send an international commission "to find out authoritatively and without bias what is the actual state of things in Russia, and in the meantime Great Britain must put its foot down firmly on any attempt on the part of the neighbouring countries to attack the Soviet Government."

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Prior to his departure on his journey to the Antipodes the Prince of Wales has been leading a busy life, and he has been the guest of honour at a number of important functions. Quite one of the best speeches which he has delivered was at the "Pilgrims" dinner the other night. The "Pilgrims" is, as you probably know, a long-established Anglo-American social club which owes so much of its success to the untiring energy of Sir Harry Brittain, who, by the way, is a Member of the Over-Seas Club Council and one of our staunchest friends. The Prince received a great welcome from the "Pilgrims," and his natural manner and happy sense of humour made a great impression on his hearers. In referring to his large mail-bag which reaches him each week from the United States he remarked: . . . "and please understand that all my letters do not come from the fair sex," an utterance which brought down the house.

The Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club celebrated Wattle Day by turning up in tremendous numbers to welcome the Prince, who was their guest of honour. "Andy" Fisher was in the chair, and the Prince learnt at first hand a little of the Australian and New Zealand enthusiasm with which he will become better acquainted during the next few months. We wore sprigs of wattle in our button-holes, and the members all agreed that the function was the best yet organised by their society. Mr. A. J. Sharpe, the Honorary Secretary of the Luncheon Club, deserves the greatest credit for the way he has looked after the interests of this important Australasian body and helped to steer it to success.

"HANGING THE KAISER."—The British public as a whole is

heartily sick of this continual talk of hanging the Kaiser. The view of the average man-in-the-street is that the best fate for the last of the Hohenzollerns is well-merited obscurity, and that the attempt of the Jingoes to bring him before a jury of Allied judges would only serve to make him a martyr. Mr. Austin Harrison, the editor of the *English Review*, writing in the *Sunday Pictorial* very sensibly remarks that if there is to be a trial we cannot be the Kaiser's *accusers and judges*, and he suggests the best plan would be that he should be brought before a court of neutrals. Certainly the one thing we want to avoid is doing anything which will make the Kaiser appear a hero before his own people. As was to be expected, the Dutch Government has refused to deliver him up, and the diplomatists are busy trying to seek another way out so that they can save their faces. One suggestion which seems to meet with a good deal of favour is that the late Emperor should be interned in one of the islands in the Dutch East Indies. He then would be out of harm's way, and we could leave him to obscurity, for, as the *Observer* reminds us, "Wilhelm Hohenzollern is an infinitely unimportant individual."

My Monthly Letter.

THE PEARL AGENTS' STRIKE.—Few industrial disputes in London have received a greater amount of publicity in the Press than that of the agents of the Pearl Assurance Co., who struck for a minimum wage of £3 a week and a full recognition of their trades union. The *Daily Mail* showed its sympathy with the workers on the opening day of the strike by promising a contribution of £1,000 a week to the workers' union "for the duration." The victory of the strikers was a foregone conclusion from the outset, as the general public realised that all they were doing was trying to obtain a living wage.

One of the most significant aspects of industrial relationships at the present time is the changed attitude of the brain-workers, such as clerks, towards trades unionism, and there appears to be a coming

YOU GO TO A LOT OF DANCES, DON'T YOU?
NO, I HAVEN'T BEEN TO ONE FOR WEEKS!
WHY, SURELY I'VE SEEN YOU AT SEVERAL!
OH, YOU MEAN "STANCES" DON'T YOU?
THE "STANCE"—HAVING SELECTED YOUR LADY AND PARTNER, INTO A ROOM RESEMBLING THE INTERIOR OF A MEAN OPERATIVE'S DWELLING, PLACE YOUR RIGHT HAND IN A DETACHED, IMPERSONAL WAY ON HER SIDE, AND THUS TILL THE MUSIC STOPS, AND SLIP OUT AGAIN.
THERE'S SOME FOOL TRYING TO MOVE!
THAT IS NOT PLAYING THE GAME!

[*W. K. Haselden in the "Daily Mirror."*

DANCES OR STANCES?

Modern dances are such overcrowded affairs these days that very little dancing can be done.

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together of Labour as a whole with the "black-coated" workers or "salariat," as it has been termed. There is no doubt at all that in the past the lot of the clerk, who has had to keep up appearances and has had no powerful trades union behind him to look after his interests, has been by no means an enviable one, and many have been the small suburban homes in London in the past where an almost impossible battle has been waged year in and year out by the married clerk to make both ends meet. If a minimum wage of £3 is being accepted as an irreducible sum for every brain-worker who has a family to support, no one can complain.

OUR MEMBERSHIP "BIG PUSH."—There are just six months before our tenth birthday on August 27th. I want to ask every Member of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League to celebrate the occasion by definitely undertaking to enrol one Member a month up to that date. With that end in view, I am having a special membership form enclosed in every issue of "Overseas" for the next six months so that each of you will be able to rope in your monthly Member. I quite appreciate the fact that in some cases our good friends have been so active that there are no local individuals who are not already Members, but cases where this happy state of affairs exists are the exception.

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS.—I have had a little notice drawing attention to our advertising pages attached to the cover of this month's "Overseas," and I shall be so grateful to those of our Members who will make a point of writing to our advertisers. By degrees the value of advertising in the pages of "Overseas" is being realised by our leading business houses, and I see no reason why our magazine should not become one of the most valuable advertising media in the British Empire. As you know, it is only by increasing our advertising revenue that we are able to produce "Overseas" in its present form, and if we are to go on improving our magazine, as I hope

[*Airco Photo.*

Mr. Gordon Selfridge alighting at Hendon after a business flight to Dublin and back, which he accomplished in 6¾ hours as compared with 20 hours by land and sea.

(See Mr. Holt Thomas's article on p. 39.)

we shall be able to do, it will be just in proportion as our advertising revenue increases. As our magazine belongs to all of us equally as joint proprietors, I want you all to lend a hand in developing the advertising side. No matter how far away any reader may reside, he has the satisfaction of knowing that his help is just as valuable as anybody else's. When writing to advertisers please be sure to mention "Overseas."

THE FIRST SNOWDROP.—For some weeks in the streets the flower-girls have been selling little bunches of snowdrops with their violets, mimosa and narcissi. What a thing of wonder a large wicker-basket, one mass of violets and snowdrops, is on a muddy February day in the streets of London! But I am never satisfied till I have seen my first growing snowdrop. The occasion takes rank with other red-letter days in the year such as our first crocus or primrose, the coming of the cuckoo or the swallow, and even such marvellous events as visits to apple orchards in blossom in May or listening to a June skylark pouring out his message into the blue—events which lose none of their wonder however oft repeated. But to return to my snowdrop. On a bright winter's day towards the end of January, with that intoxicating feel of life-giving properties in the air, I went to Hyde Park on my quest. For several weeks the weather had been abnormally mild, and although two or three weeks earlier than usual, there was just a chance that a search would not be in vain. Across the roadway by Hyde Park Corner and leaving the Achilles statue on one's right, in a couple of minutes my companion, who knows every aspect of Hyde Park in all its changing wonder throughout the year, took me to a sheltered bank near a leafless hawthorn. There in the muddy grass were two little white people hanging their heads, as if aware that they had popped through the ground before their brothers and sisters. For look where we would, in many secluded spots, where in a couple of weeks little white armies will be in occupation, there were no more snowdrops to be seen to-day. But the two heralds had delivered their message of good cheer and of wonders to come. As we turned to continue our walk but a few yards away stood one of London's best-known characters, "the man whom the sparrows love"—I do not know his real name, but if you want to know about him you must ask Peter Pan or Wendy or any of the other children who frequent Hyde Park every day. There he stood by himself on the path with some fifty or sixty London sparrows at his feet, and as he produced a seemingly endless supply of crumbs from his coat pocket, one sparrow after another would alight on his hand and eat the offered morsel and then flutter down to its companions. Like St. Francis he possesses powers of communing with his little feathered friends that we know not of. To him the London sparrow—so commonplace to those who have not eyes to see—is "Brother Bird." E. W.

THE OVER-SEAS CLUB AND PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

(Patron : His Majesty The King.)

THE Over - Seas Club and Patriotic League is a non-party society of British subjects residing in all parts of the world. Its underlying motive is to promote the unity of British subjects. Its four chief objects are

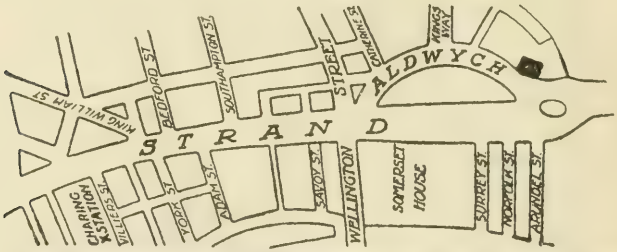
1. To draw together in the bond of comradeship British people the world over.
2. To render individual service to our Empire.
3. To maintain our Empire's supremacy upon the seas and in the air.
4. To help one another.

MEMBERS' CREED.

BELIEVING the British Empire to stand for justice, freedom, order and good government, we pledge ourselves, as citizens of the British Commonwealth of nations, to maintain the heritage handed down to us by our fathers.

HEADQUARTERS.

The Headquarters of the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League are situated at General Buildings, Aldwych, London, just opposite Australia House, in the very heart of the Metropolis. Here are provided most of the amenities of an ordinary Club, including Reading, Writing, Billiards, Ladies' and Smoking Rooms, Information Bureau, the provision of a postal address, and the forwarding of Members' mail. Light refreshments can be obtained. Hours of opening, 9.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Closed on Sundays.



The black square shows the building in which the Over-Seas Club Premises are situated.

Date of Inception	August 27th, 1910
Subscribing Membership, as at December 31st, 1919	24,665
Life Members	3,387

MEMBERSHIP FEES.

All fees include "Overseas" and Membership List.

Residents.	Entrance.	Annually.	Life.
Overseas	Nil.	10s.	£7 7 0
Provinces	5s.	10s.	£10 10 0
London (within 20 miles Charing Cross).	£1 1 0	£1 1 0	£10 10 0

Members' subscriptions become due on January 1st each year. Subscriptions received after October 1st are carried forward to the following year.

Contributions or subscriptions should be addressed to The Hon. Organiser, Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

The Future of British Aviation

A Great Co-operative Effort now Required

By G. Holt Thomas

The Future of British Aviation.

WHEN, not long after the Armistice, I was privileged to write on flying in these columns, all that one said about commercial aeronautics was, necessarily, in an anticipatory sense. Though we had absolute confidence in our pilots and machines, and knew in our own minds that success was assured, we had still to ask our critics to "wait and see." We could not point to concrete results.

Now, however, the position is very different. For six months, on the most difficult flying route in the world, and during weather which has been particularly arduous, we have maintained our London-Paris "air express" service; and, though in the thick mists and fogs of November, December, and January there have been certain days when it has been unreasonable to ask pilots to risk flying, the net results to date fill us with every confidence, and reveal very clearly the immense future which lies before flying when we can make it world-wide, and when this first 250-miles pioneer route, between London and Paris, can be extended until air-mail lines encircle the globe.

But, as a concrete fact and not an aspiration, I have before me, as I write, the statistics for twenty-four weeks' flying on our London-Paris air service—which had the distinction, in November, 1919, of being chosen by the British and French Post Offices for the transport of an express day mail between the two capitals. During these twenty-four weeks of flying—that is to say from August 25th, 1919, when the daily service started, to February 7th, 1920—I find that our pilots have flown for 670 hours between the two cities at an average speed of 100 miles an hour, their mileage to the date of writing having totalled 67,000; or more than thirteen times the length of the new African "airway" between Cairo and Cape Town.

Facts speak; and the object-lesson for the Empire, which is to be derived specially from this daily flying, carried out in all sorts of weather, including gales of hurricane strength, is that by organising link by link, and by flying machines in relays over stages a few hundred miles in length, this small-scale test of ours between London and Paris, eminently successful as it has been,

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may be extended until it stretches thousands of miles, and business men are enabled to post letters in London on Monday which will reach New York or Calcutta on Wednesday, Cape Town or Vancouver on Thursday, and which will have travelled as far as Sydney in Australia by Saturday morning.

The aerial age is here. These things are no longer of the imagination. Let me quote you, just as a definite fact, our traffic bulletin of February 6th for the London-Paris "airway." It reads as follows :—

> "Five aeroplanes were required to-day to cope with the air traffic between London and Paris. The G.P.O. mails to Paris were carried in an Airco 9, and, in addition, a 'relief' machine had to be flown on the Paris service. Three Airco aeroplanes alighted at Hounslow from Paris. Two of them brought passengers and their luggage ; while a third arrived with a load of express parcels."

I have just picked this bulletin, haphazard, from out of a number. Every day, now, our records show that our spade-work is bearing fruit, and that a steadily-increasing number of commercial men, both in London and Paris, are beginning to realise that the air express can be depended upon, and that in these days when "time is money" it is often perfectly good business to transmit a letter or a parcel by air, and pay the "express" fee charged. The experimental charge for an air-mail letter, including a special express collection and delivery on land, and transport by air at 100 miles an hour, is half-a-crown ; and, when the Post Office ensures a larger guaranteed load, this fee is capable of very sensible reduction. But, even as it stands, and for an urgent letter, it is generally conceded to be a fair charge for services rendered. It means that a letter posted at the G.P.O. in London at 11 a.m. is actually delivered in Paris by about 4 p.m. the same afternoon.

As to our goods traffic, which is now growing rapidly, one can send a small parcel by air-mail express for half-a-crown, and it gets through to Paris in five or six hours; whereas by mail-train dispatch, the next quickest way, for which the charge would be about two shillings, the time of transport would be at least a couple of days. For heavier goods our tariff is now down to the rate of 1s. 6d. a pound, and we do in a few hours what the "Grand Vitesse" takes seven or eight days to accomplish.

There is also this point which appeals very strongly to business men. Until our organisation is perfected, and our fog-fighting system installed, there are days in the winter, as I have mentioned, when the visibility is so bad it is unwise to fly. But, even under such conditions, the consignors of goods have no delays of which to complain. On the rare days, for instance, when flying is totally prevented, our land organisation is now such that the load scheduled to be carried by aeroplane goes through by a special courier, and

is delivered within twenty-four hours. In cases also where, though the weather is too bad for flying on one section of the route, it is possible for an aeroplane to fly say from Paris as far as the English coast, our land organisation now permits the load to be transferred so quickly to motor-car or train that it invariably finishes its journey more rapidly than would be the case with any other means of transport. Thus, whatever happens, and no matter what the weather, we now ensure rapid transport between the two cities.

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I have mentioned these points in some detail because they show how entirely practical, even before we have organised fully our aerial routes, this business of commercial flying has become ; also because, as I have already suggested, what we are doing to-day between London and Paris is possible of accomplishment, by organising stage by stage, between the mother country and any, or all, of our great associate nations overseas. Commercial flying, on a world-wide scale, resolves itself, indeed, already into a question of (1) organisation and (2) guaranteed loads. In regard to the former we know now, quite well, what organisation entails. It means the provision of a properly-equipped aerodrome every few hundred miles, with a certain number of emergency alighting points between them, according to the nature of the country ; and it is necessary, also, for practical commercial flying, that this route should be well marked by day and illuminated by night. Such airway construction, though it will of course entail appreciable expenditure when done on Empire lines, is infinitesimally small in its cost as compared with that for railway construction ; while the benefits it will bring, in drawing us closer to the Dominions overseas, are almost immeasurably great.

As to the second point I raise, that of guaranteed loads, this is one of critical importance. It amounts, in a word, to this : the world cannot reap the advantage of 100 miles-an-hour transport by air, at real commercial rates, unless the machines which fly along these Empire routes carry as much mail matter and goods as they are capable of carrying. Without going into details there is, in fact, all the difference possible in the financial aspects of a service between the flying of irregularly-patronised machines and those which are ensured a full load. This point will, I think, be readily appreciated, since it applies generally to any scheme of commercial transport. In flying what it means is that, assuming an Empire route is ready for regular operation, the Post Office authorities will then have to ordain that all the first-class mail matter that ordinarily passes by land and sea along this route shall be transferred from earth to air. In this way the air service will be certain of a definite load on each flight made. It is imperative, indeed, that the guaranteed carriage of mails should be the nucleus of traffic on these Empire airways. Unless this is done it is unreasonable

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to expect that, in their infancy, they can be commercial propositions. Granted these guaranteed loads of mails, their development would not only be encouraged, and placed on a reasonably promising basis, but the whole community would benefit to the extent that, each machine being certain of a fixed return upon the expenditure of running it, the extra " express " fee for aerial transport could be brought so low for each individual letter that it would be an absolutely sound business proposition ; always remembering the immense time-saving, and consequent acceleration of business, which would result from the transference to the air of these vitally-important overseas mails.

Here then, sketched briefly, is the case for that wider development of flying which has become so necessary. The war of arms is being succeeded by the friendly, but none the less arduous, war of commerce. In our vast Empire we still have potentialities so great that they are scarcely estimable. But always in the past, and still to a large extent to-day, progress has been hampered by great distances and slow communications. The scattered nature of our Empire is, of course, a geographical fact which is irremediable. But what is no longer irremediable, what in fact the air age now makes perfectly capable of almost immediate transformation, is this question of the time taken to send letters or express goods between London and the teeming centres of trade overseas.

Finally, I should like to say this. Over and above even the immense importance of flying commercially there is its vital significance to us as a means of defence. Air power we must have. We cannot rest secure without it. The aeroplane, when in unscrupulous hands, is a weapon of attack which will grow terribly in its power. But it is a weapon, also, which is peculiarly two-edged. If, by an energetic development of commercial flying throughout the Empire, we provide that great reservoir of aerial power upon which the Civil Aerial Transport Committee laid such grave insistence, then we shall be carrying out in its truest sense the advice given us by the late Lord Roberts—who said that the best way to have peace was to be prepared for war. A sudden aerial attack will only prove devastating against a nation which is unprepared. Assailants would certainly hesitate to plunge into the horrors of aerial war if they knew the country they proposed to attack was perfectly alert aerially, and quite ready to give as much as, or more than, it received. This point I could elaborate did space permit. It is of fundamental importance. But what I can say here, and repeat with all emphasis, is that this new age upon which we are now embarking is essentially an aerial age, and that the high-speed navigation of the air will have an influence almost incalculable in bridging the gaps between far-distant nations, and helping us to repair most speedily the ravages of the great war.

OVERSEAS

Can we Save Europe—and Ourselves?

By Hamilton Fyfe

[Few books published during the past six months have created such a stir as Professor Keynes's "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." The opinions expressed below are of course Mr. Fyfe's, and every reader of "Overseas" may not agree with them. Anyhow, the writer gives us plenty of food for thought. —Editor.]

Can we Save Europe—and Ourselves?

WHEN the Peace Treaty was made, I was allowed to say in these pages that the making of it would be looked on as one of the most discreditable episodes in history. Since then this opinion appears to have become general among those who have considered the results likely to spring from what President Wilson called the "mad peace." Much has been done to spread it even among those who let others do their thinking for them by the book which Mr. Maynard Keynes has published, called "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." The writer was one of the authorities on economics summoned to Paris by Mr. Lloyd George. He took part in the Conference. He saw the "discreditable episode" from inside. He describes what happened and how it happened. He condemns what was done, not merely because in his view it was dishonourable, but because it was the work of short-sighted, ignorant men; because its consequences, unless they are averted by prompt revision, are certain, according to his judgment, to bring disaster upon us all.

By a "mad peace," Mr. Wilson meant an angry peace. That, he said after he had been in Paris some little time, was what the French wanted him to make. He still thought then that he was the man who had the power to dictate its character. He soon learned that he had no power at all. He was, in Mr. Keynes's vivid phrase, a Don Quixote, but a Don Quixote blind and deaf. He is likened also to a Nonconformist minister, "perhaps a Presbyterian." By this is meant, I take it, that he was an inspiring preacher, and no more—*vox et prœterea nihil*. I have heard this expressed in another way by one who knows the President well. "He thinks when he has said or written a thing that he has done all that is necessary. He does not see that the saying or writing is only the first step." He came to Europe supposing that he had settled all problems by his speeches and Notes. "He had thought out nothing; when it came to practice his ideas were nebulous and incomplete."

Nor was this his only deficiency. He did not know nearly enough about conditions in Europe, and he was not quick to

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learn. "The President's slowness among the Europeans was noteworthy. . . . There can seldom have been a statesman of the first rank more incompetent than the President in the agilities of the council chamber." Has Mr. Keynes thought, I wonder, of Oliver Cromwell? Had not he the same faith, the same noble aspirations, and was he not equally inexpert in what are called practical politics, save on those occasions when he could use force?

No doubt it will surprise many people to read this estimate of "a statesman of the first rank." They will be perplexed not less by the sketches of M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George. How is it possible, they will ask, that the happiness of hundreds of millions of people can have depended upon a very old and tired man, "dry in soul and empty of hope, surveying the scene with a cynical and almost impish expression," and upon another man who, though marvellously quick and clever, gifted "with six or seven senses not available to ordinary men," was chiefly intent upon "doing a deal" and taking home to England "something which would pass muster for a week." Further, these astonished people may go on to enquire what qualifications Mr. Keynes has to pass judgment upon these "great" men.

Well, Mr. Keynes has two chief qualifications. He is an authority upon his subject; if he had not been distinguished as a thinker and investigator, he would not have been taken to Paris. Secondly, he is an honest man with no axe to grind, whether political or personal, and his studies have cleared his mind of cant, especially the cant which pretends that politicians are supermen. All who have come into close relations with them have discovered that, while they may be more agile in debate, more glib in utterance than their fellows, they have no greater store of knowledge, no sounder judgment, and far less of either uprightness or generosity. The more books there are to tell the nations the truth about the leaders who are entrusted with the management of affairs on which the peace and quiet of the world depend, the readier we shall all be to watch these leaders more closely and not to let ourselves be cozened into a false security as we were in the years before the War.

So M. Clemenceau in his "square-tailed coat of very good, thick, black broadcloth," and always wearing his grey suede gloves, succeeded in making the peace a "mad" one, that is, an angry, revengeful peace. He succeeded because he had made up his mind what he wanted and because he had worked it all out in detail. President Wilson also knew what he wanted, but he thought that he could get it by talking about it, and he had not worried at all about details. Mr. Lloyd George had thought nothing out beforehand. He picked up an acquaintance with the matters to be settled as he went along, and did what he could to

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whittle down the French proposals. Mr. Keynes says, by the way, that the French expected these to be whittled down much more. In the old diplomatic manner they asked for a great deal which they did not suppose they could get. They allowed for compromises both in the preliminary discussion among the Allies, and then "in the course of the Peace Conference proper with the Germans themselves." But there was no Peace Conference proper. It was decided at the last moment that there should be no discussion of terms.

The consequence was that the Treaty "overlooked little which might impoverish Germany now or obstruct her development in future." This was, of course, in defiance of the agreement, based on Mr. Wilson's Fourteen Points and his other speeches, which the Allies made with the Germans when the armistice was signed. "There are few episodes in history which posterity will have less reason to condone—a war ostensibly waged in defence of the sanctity of international engagements ending in a definite breach of one of the most sacred possible of such engagements on the part of the victorious champion of these ideals."

"Only after the most painful consideration," says Mr. Keynes, "have I written these words. The almost complete absence of protest from the leading statesmen of England makes one feel that one must have made some mistake. But I believe that I know all the facts, and I can discover no such mistake."

It does seem for the moment to justify M. Clemenceau's dreary belief that men are by nature savage and contemptible, that nations must always be foes and that the only way to deal with beaten enemies is to kick them so that they may be crippled for life, and their children after them.

It makes one ask oneself sadly if it is worth struggling to get better conditions for the mass of mankind if the mass is so stupid as not to be able to see how "mad" acts in statesmanship always recoil upon the heads, not of those who commit them, but of the nations generally. With a House of Commons not unfairly described to

A well-preserved trench in the Verdun district, snapped by Master James Bailey, the 13-year-old son of our H.C.S. at Paris, Mrs. Sims Bailey, on a recent visit to the devastated area of France and Flanders

Can we Save Europe—and Ourselves?

Mr. Keynes by a Conservative friend as "a lot of hard-faced men who look as if they had done very well out of the War," what hope does there seem to be at present of avoiding the fate that Mr. Keynes foresees? "There may be ahead of us a long, silent process of semi-starvation and of a gradual, steady lowering of the standards of life and comfort." He suggests some methods of escape, but the politicians are just now too busy making the world safe for profiteers to attend to anything else.

If Mr. Hoover should be elected President of the United States, there might be some hope. "This complex personality, with his habitual air of weary Titan (or, as others might put it, of exhausted prize-fighter), his eyes steadily fixed on the true and essential facts of the European situation, imported into the councils of Paris, when he took part in them, precisely that atmosphere of reality, knowledge, magnanimity and disinterestedness which, if they had been found in other quarters also, would have given us the good Peace." He might even yet save the civilisation of Europe from crumbling to pieces, as other civilisations have done in the past. We have every interest in saving it, for if it goes, we go too, and the United States, and the whole industrial fabric which has been built up in the last hundred and fifty years.

Well, you may say, let it go, so much the better. But have you thought what it must mean to us to lose our markets, to be unable to go on manufacturing iron and steel, and cotton and cloth, and the other products that Europe took from us, and for which there will be no demand if Europe drifts back to barbarism? It must mean that this country will be able to support only about half the population, if as much, which it supports to-day. True, there are the Dominions. That will make our ordeal less painful than that of the nations of Europe. The Dominions will flourish and will take over a certain amount of our squeezed-out population. But they do not want factory workers, they do not want townees, pale and flabby-muscled, unhappy if they are away from the noise and glitter of the streets. Millions of those townees will have to perish miserably if Europe ceases to keep them employed.

Do they understand that? I doubt it. The politicians yap about National Parties and about trying the Kaiser (which they never had the least intention of doing). They say nothing about the "true and essential facts of the European situation." The world needs someone like Mr. Hoover to take that situation in hand.

"He was," to quote the book again, "the only man who emerged from the ordeal of Paris with an enhanced reputation." From that opinion I dissent. The "only man" is going too far. Mr. Keynes, in spite of having set every one talking about his book, is still modest. He forgets himself.

OVERSEAS

Planning an Ideal Home

Planning an Ideal Home.

HE ideal home is surely the one which gives to its owners the greatest amount of comfort and æsthetic satisfaction with the minimum of worry. How few homes answer to this definition was shown by the almost pathetic eagerness of women of all classes to visit or at least read of the great labour-saving and home-planning exhibition held at Olympia last month under the auspices of the *Daily Mail*. The crowds there have been record-breaking. We are certainly entering on a new era as far as home-making is concerned.

In the past women either did not do their own housework, and had not the smallest idea of what it involved, or else they were "domesticated" and prided themselves on keeping up all their mothers' old-fashioned traditions and slaving themselves to the bone over often unnecessary routine work, which left them no time to keep up with their husbands' intellectual life or to take any share in the outside work of the world. A third class was paid to do the work of the home, and there being, wonderful to say, a certain amount of competition for domestic jobs—so few means of earning their living being then open to women—these workers worked and did not do their grumbling aloud. But now the servant question is getting more and more difficult, and in an ever-increasing majority of cases the mistress of the house must turn to and do a great deal, if not all her housework herself. This has had the effect of stimulating the invention of proper tools with which to effect all household "chores" with a minimum loss of time and energy and with the greatest efficiency.

Let us take the ordinary day's routine of a middle class household who have not been able to get a servant, imagine that the wife has been given *carte blanche* in the matter of equipment, and see how much the day's work could be simplified.

On waking up in the morning the first thing she hears is the milkman calling. Now this means one of two things: either getting up from a warm bed dragging herself downstairs to take the milk bottle in or leaving it as a fair prey for any passing marauder. Not so in the ideal home. In the larder is installed a Receiveador. This is a series of cupboards which open on one side into the larder and on the other side into the back garden. When the cupboards are empty they are left on the latch and outside the word "Vacant" is registered. The milkman opens one of these, puts in the milk, and, merely by shutting the door, automatically locks it. Thus the whole shopping problem is solved. For a housewife who does not wish to be tied to the house it is impossible to rely on tradesmen

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sending things round. They have an unhappy knack of coming when no one is in. A stout shopping bag and personal visits is the only safe method of replenishing one's larder, but it certainly is not a very pleasant one. With a Receiveador all this is done away with. On the slate with which it is fitted the tradesman reads his day's or week's order, opens a cupboard marked "Vacant," puts the things inside, and once he has shut the door there is no "open sesame" except from the larder.

To return to our household, the wife lights the electric kettle which stands by her bedside, and can have her early morning cup of tea in bed. The table has been laid overnight, and the eggs and bacon or other dish comes steaming to breakfast by means of the electric chafing dish on the sideboard. A little electric toast rack is on the table, and the toast is as hot and crisp as any one could wish, without any burning face or aching arm. There is no scrummaging around in a cold kitchen. Now in winter the first thing to be done is to empty the dining-room grate, sift the cinders, bring in coal, wood and paper, coax the fire to light, brush the hearth and shake out the hearth-rug—all when one's whole being is crying out for breakfast. But, with some sentimental regrets, our housewife has resigned the joys of an open coal fire, and merely turns on the pretty electric fire and the electric radiators which are cunningly hidden in various alcoves of the room, and, if she is very luxurious, let the electricity run through the carpet. There is no dirt and dust, no black-leading and polishing, no smoking chimneys.

However appetising the meal may be, Nemesis, in the shape of hot soapy or sodary water and greasy "bittey" dishes, overshadows the gastronomic enjoyment of the working housewife. It is an endless mystery how one manages to dirty so many dishes for a simple two or three course meal for even two people, but any one who has tried for themselves knows how things multiply in spite of all one's care. The bugbear of washing up, however, is over for the modern wife. All she has to do is to choose which of two washing-up inventions shown at Olympia she will select. She can either have a machine electrically driven in which the hot water rotates at such speed that everything is cleaned within a few minutes, the dirty water being let out by removing a cork and clean hot water put in which not only rinses the things, but causes them to dry with a most beautiful gloss on them ; or she can install a zinc-lined cabinet and tank in which are wire racks to hold cups and saucers and dishes of all sizes. A simple rubber tube is attached to the hot water tap and sprays of hot water sent over the dishes carrying away every particle of grease, leaving them shiny and clean without either rinsing or drying being necessary.

Then comes the cleaning and dusting. Not having any fires, the house is not in a very dirty state, but she brings out the electric vacuum cleaner, which simply eats up any dirt or dust, and that without any stooping or "elbow grease" on her part. She changes the nozzle for a smaller one and, leaving the heavier part of the cleaner at the foot of the stairs, runs the special attachment over the stair carpets. Then she fits another attachment, and the upholstered furniture is cleaned in every crevice. The curtains are run over every week or so, and nothing is ever put by for an annual spring clean—which means that it harbours dust and dirt for the rest of the year. Her floors have been covered with a new composition somewhat resembling linoleum which curves up to meet the skirting board, so there are no corners for dust to get into. Also there are no cracks through which dust might rise. **Planning an Ideal Home.**

As for cooking, she can choose either an electric stove with a glass oven door, glass covered pans, and fire-proof glass casseroles, so that she can see how things are getting on without disturbing them, or she can have a fireless cooker fitted throughout with aluminium in which the food once warm goes on gently cooking, until it is time to dish it up for table. By this method the housewife can leave the evening meal simmering for hours without giving it any attention, and an enormous amount of current is saved. Her kitchen table is marble-topped, excellent for pastry, and fitted with drawers and cupboards where all the things she will need in cooking are handy. It is on ball-bearing castors so that it may be wheeled near the stove or the sink or wherever it is wanted. The kitchen cabinet is a marvel of ingenuity and everything is so well arranged and labelled that it is no trouble to remember where things are kept. Of course all the knives are stainless. Serving up is robbed of half its difficulties because the stove, also on castors, can be wheeled near the serving hatch, which opens out into the dining room, with an electric plate warmer fitted into it. The china and cutlery are kept in cupboards at the side and below the hatch so that everything can be collected without necessitating a single journey.

The bath-room is tiled in white and has a cork carpet. The water is heated by electricity. The towel rails and clothes rails are warmed by electricity so that towels and nighties are deliciously warm.

The larder is as fresh as a dairy with white walls, glass or enamelled shelves, and an excellent system of ventilation. The windows throughout the house are casement, so that they can be easily cleaned without any terrifying balancing feats, and over the top of each there is a single pane on a pivot so that ventilation can be assured in winter without unduly chilling the room.

The tea, tea service and cake boxes are all kept in dust-proof cupboards let into the wall in the drawing-room. No one could

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know these cupboards were there unless they were pointed out, so carefully are they painted to fit in with the decorative scheme. With an electrical fire and electrical kettle the housewife is ready at a moment's notice to entertain the most fastidious guest, and there is no running backwards and forwards to break up the cosiness of an afternoon chat. Coffee after dinner is made in the drawing-room in the same way.

At the end of the day, in her remodelled home, the housewife is as fresh as a daisy. She has had plenty of time to herself, no worries from servants, and the feeling that everything is spotless and dainty is a restful, pleasing one.

Architects and manufacturers of the future have no excuse if they flood the market with useless and work-creating products with all the splendid examples which are now before them, showing how in the home there should be nothing beautiful which does not serve a definite purpose, and nothing useful which is not intrinsically beautiful.

As no home could be perfect without a baby, I cannot end this article without saying something about nurseries. One of the most interesting features at Olympia was the street of Royal nurseries in which nurseries designed by the Queens of Norway, Sweden, Spain and Belgium, Princess Alice of Athlone and Princess Mary, were to be seen. Each reflected national characteristics and were very interesting in their way. But it was satisfactory to whole-heartedly admire Princess Mary's the most. She had chosen a charming restful shade of apple-green for the walls on which were painted decorative groups from fairy and nursery lore—Peter and Wendy, Old Mother Goose, Little Jack Horner, and many another nursery favourite. Some of these pictures were low enough for the little ones to be able to see them quite clearly and kiss them too if they wanted to ! While others would mean being held up as a treat and, therefore, would probably prove the most popular. On the floor was a clean grey drugget which would stand any amount of messing up and hard wear. For the youngest a white painted pen with blue beads strung on one side to play with, stood on a washable blue-and-white rug. The window curtains were green and rose patterned, a pretty setting to the English landscape outside. All the Teddy-bears and Jumboes and other "live" toys were kept behind blue painted bars like a miniature Zoo, so that they could still see and be seen when not being played with. Against one wall was a good-sized table with painted legs, but plain wooden top. On this the children could paint and paste and cut out things without any restraint, as the boards could easily be scrubbed afterwards, and covered with a cloth. A small table and chairs, painted the same shade of blue as the "Zoo," completed the picture.

The night nursery was typically English—white wood furniture ; one or two simple water-colours on the plain grey walls, which were brightened with two dadoes of rose garlands ; two little white bedsteads painted with a few rosebuds and leaves ; grey drugget carpet, and that was all. All practical, easy to keep sweet and clean and all dainty.

OVERSEAS

Are we on the Verge of Great Scientific Discoveries?—Reflections on the "Messages from Mars"

By E. D. W. Chaplin

Are we on the Verge of Great Scientific Discoveries?—Reflections on the "Messages from Mars."

WORLD-WIDE interest has been aroused by the recent statement of Senator Marconi concerning the mysterious sounds and interruptions which continue to reach the earth from an unknown source by wireless. Obscure and apparently meaningless messages have been recorded simultaneously by instruments operating at such widely distant points as London and New York, and their undoubted regularity is put forward as proof of their coming from a determined and not accidental source. A host of explanatory theories is the outcome of universal curiosity in the matter, and the imagination is fired by the popular suggestion that these mystic signals form the basis of inter-planetary communication. The old question of the habitability of the planets is again revived with unusual ardour, and the majority of theorists fix upon Mars as the seat of operations.

The unhappily-named "canals" of Mars have doubtless given rise to the idea that intelligent life may exist on that globe. The descriptive error arose from the fact that Schiaparelli, the Italian astronomer, who first detected these narrow lines, called them "canali"—"channels." The word was translated "canals," thus implying manual construction, of which there is no proof. Indeed, the condition of Mars as regards surface-temperature, scanty atmosphere, and other material difficulties has been shown by many investigators to be absolutely unfitted to maintain animal life. Jupiter is seriously favoured by other theorists as a possible home for message-senders, but opposing scientific evidence is forthcoming to show that Jupiter is still in a glowing sun-like state, possessing inherent heat which precludes the existence of life in its remotest form. Venus, according to an American investigator, may be populated by living beings "fairly similar to ourselves"—but as Venus receives from the sun almost double the heat allotted to this earth, and specialises in a day as long as her own year, together with many other adverse conditions unfavourable to habitability, she is generally ruled out as unfitted to be the abode of life.

The views published during the past two weeks as to the habitability of other planets in the solar system afford examples of diametrically opposed opinions of experts. It would appear, however, that a majority favours a negative conclusion, and the Earth is assumed to be the only habitable planet in the sun's family.

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Of the many suggestions put forward with regard to the wireless puzzle, it is remarkable that the planets within the solar system only have as yet been mentioned as possible centres of communication. No champion has yet appeared on behalf of the globes outside the sun's family—those brilliant stars of the stellar system, each a sun in itself, and each probably the centre of a planetary circle compared with which our solar system is a small parochial affair. As every one knows, the solar system is a revolving assemblage of bodies, controlled by the gravitative power of the central sun. Nearest the sun is Mercury, at a mean distance of 36 million miles ; next Venus, 67 millions ; Earth, 92 millions ; Mars, 141 millions ; Jupiter, 483 millions ; Saturn, 886 millions ; Uranus, 1,782 millions ; and Neptune, 2,793 millions. Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter a number of small planets circle in their paths, some of which are said to be not more than from 10 to 20 miles in diameter—immense pieces of rock whirling round the sun. The various satellites of the planets in the solar system, equivalent to our moon, may be counted thus : Mars, 2 ; Jupiter, 9 ; Saturn, 10 ; Uranus, 4 ; and Neptune, 1. These, with comets and meteors, complete the solar family circle. The stellar system, on the other hand, presents a problem of infinity well-nigh inconceivable, and it may yet be necessary for our investigators to turn to planets circling round the giant suns we call the stars for a solution to the wireless enigma.

While considering the interesting theories advanced as to the origin of these mysterious communications, it would be well to bear in mind that the news of this phenomenon comes at a time when great attention (perhaps greater than ever before) is being paid to that development of occult science known as spiritualism, and particularly to those manifestations termed automatic writing. Eminent thinkers devote much time to the subject, which ranks in the public interest with important questions of the day. In spite of research covering a period of many years, no satisfactory or convincing explanation has been given to the world with regard to so-called psychic phenomena. It is feasible, however, that spirit manifestations and mystic wireless messages may be related one to the other, emanating from the same source, and forming one big scheme of things. A natural solution to the two problems may be found which will revolutionise the theories of man, and bring us to the verge of great discoveries. It is within the bounds of possibility that the phenomenon we call spiritualism and the signals which are puzzling the operators may be merely the attempts of inhabitants of other planets, outside the solar system, to communicate with us.

The fact that many brilliant stars in the stellar system are themselves suns like ours with families of planets circling round

Are we on the Verge of Great Scientific Discoveries?—Reflections on the "Messages from Mars."

them, suggests the existence of many worlds in the vast universe whose conditions generally approach those of the earth. In all probability some, possibly many, of these globes are peopled by intelligent beings more advanced in scientific achievement than ourselves. Such a world, having general conditions corresponding to those of Earth, owing to proportionate distance from its own central sun, and properly constituted in other respects, might furnish the necessary environment to sustain life. The simple circumstance that the earth is inhabited implies that other planets placed in similarly suitable positions in regard to their central suns could reasonably accommodate life. (Not so the planets in the solar system other than our globe, whose individual condition and position in regard to the sun in each case differ from those of the earth.)

If the age of such an inhabited world exceeded that of the earth by so small a span as ten thousand years, it is conceivable that the scientific development of its inhabitants would be superior to our own. It is submitted that the inhabitants of such a planet have discovered some great force akin to electricity, of tremendous potentiality, as yet unknown to scientists of earth, by means of which they are attempting to communicate with us. This power, whatever it may be, in the absence of terrestrial receiving apparatus, affects individuals responsive to the stellar force, whose nervous organisation is constructed to receive its influence. We call them "mediums." They are indeed the media of what would appear to be natural communication. The sensitive receiver of the wireless apparatus is likewise a medium, acutely responsive to the new power, and recording signals intended for it. In brief, the various forms of "spirit" communication and the inexplicable wireless sounds probably originate from one and the same natural source, and constitute the forerunners of messages which will subsequently form the connecting link between the earth and other planets outside the solar system.

By investing these two phenomena with a common and natural origin, no attempt is made to discourage the experiments of spiritualists. Their continued efforts may establish an important connection with the root of the unknown power, and they rival the wireless instrument as "mediums" of communication. Spiritualists at present seek to communicate with the dead. Unwittingly they are probably getting into touch with the living, and in so doing are opening up a new and wonderful field of discovery which may ultimately render commonplace the Seven Wonders of the World.

On the following page a diagram of the solar system illustrating the above article is given.

An Australian Locust Storm

By Captain Walter Kilroy Harris, D.S.O , M.C., F.R.G.S. (Author of " Outback in Australia ")

An Australian Locust Storm.

" THE BOSS " had just delivered a mob of " fats " at Charleville, and we had taken three weeks to get out to Euloowirree cattle station, situated on the rich Cooper country, in far south-west Queensland, with our " plant " of fifty horses for another mob for Broken Hill. We had enjoyed perfect weather during the trip, but a few days after our arrival at " Government House " (the homestead at the head station), we thought we were in for a heavy downpour of rain. An hour before sundown everything seemed to glow with a yellowish tinge.

The saddler, as he locked up his little workroom and crossed over to the " Bachelors' Hall " (men's quarters), made a passing remark about the peculiar light, and then, as one or two clouds loomed up in the distance, observed that he thought we would " have a drop " within twenty-four hours. These clouds were followed by others in quick succession, big and small, the smaller ones moving a little faster than the others. And then a long streaky cloud, narrow at one end, and broadening out towards the other, came up over the clover and grass-clad plains like dust. A couple of the station black boys were looking at the approaching clouds with wonder writ large on their countenances. They had not seen clouds like these before, and could not understand that yellowish light.

The storm seemed to break just as it reached the blacks' camp, a mile or so away, and the men at the station hastened into the

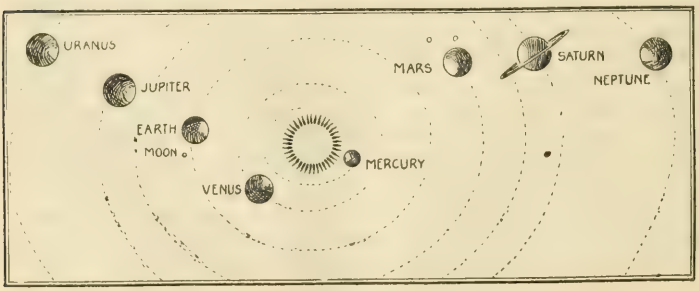


Diagram of the solar system, showing the relation of the various heavenly bodies to the sun.

An Australian Locust Storm.

shelter of "Bachelors' Hall." Here they waited for the coming rain; and then a quiet old horse, which had been used by one of the black boys to run in the milking cows, broke away from the greenhide rings on the stockrails, and raced in front of the storm. And not only the cows and their calves, but the storekeeper and the gins (black women), who were assisting him in the milking, seemed to go suddenly mad. But not a drop of rain descended. Instead, there came a shower of countless, golden-green locusts, of every size up to three inches. They rained down in their millions, the rattling effect produced resembling somewhat the noise made by a shower of hailstones, the only difference being that it seemed a little duller. The force with which the locusts struck the ground caused little spurts of dust to shoot up.

The sun, just sinking, was blotted out altogether by the mighty winged cloud, and everything except the immediate station buildings was lost to sight. Past the side of "Bachelors' Hall" there flashed the dim outline of a horse and rider, the maddened animal apparently endeavouring to get ahead of the cicada storm, and the black boy, almost as mad as the horse, with felt hat pulled low down to shield the back of his neck as he bent low in the saddle, with hands resting on the pommel, yelling as if his tribe's "debil debil" had got hold of him at last.

Wherever the locusts struck they smashed, and everything was soon covered with a greenish, sticky slime. The blacks who had taken shelter in the hall cowered down in the corners or under the long table, and the terrific rattle on the galvanised iron roofs precluded any possibility of speech. In five minutes it was all over, and as the vast army of cicadas swept over the other blacks' camp (where resided the old couples), and then across the creek, the whites emerged from their shelter. By the time the blacks came out there was not a living locust to be seen, unless it was such as had not been killed outright when they struck against mother earth, or the walls and roofs of the buildings. The shrill note of these half-dead locusts was the only sound to be heard. Not a sign or a sound of bird or animal life anywhere, except perhaps the melancholy "caw-caw" of the crows, as they feasted on a dead cow out of range of the passing plague, or the terrified "milkers" still shut up in the stockyards.

Very shortly the horseman who had flashed past rode back. The end of the cloud had caught him up and passed him. It turned out to be "Jacky." He was in an awful filthy state, and so was his horse. Both were bespattered all over with green, greasy matter, and between Jacky's body and shirt—open at the neck—he was plastered with the same brand of evil-smelling "cement," the "binding" of which was composed of broken wings, legs, and heads of the locusts.

An Australian Locust Storm.

This was the first visitation of its kind Euloowirree had experienced, though of course the peculiar shrill monotonous chirrup of the cicadas had been heard at intervals for years. (In what part of Australia have they not been heard?) That night, and for several nights after, the blacks had a great feast. Near their camps they collected such of the locusts as had not been entirely "squashed," and roasted them in their dozens on their little fires. They baked bread with the bodies and pupper-grass, much the same way as a damper is made. With the squashed insects they made some sort of a stew, which they seemed to relish more than the "roasts."

For several days afterwards the creek which ran past "Government House," some four hundred yards away, presented the spectacle of a seething mass of half-dead insect life, as each locust that had not been drowned or killed outright struggled in its attempt to walk or fly. The thousands of dead and dying locusts completely hid the water from sight, and the morning sun reflected in a curious manner the beautiful golden green of those on top. The thick scum continued down the stream for nearly two miles. Naturally, the water was undrinkable for days afterwards, and we thanked our lucky stars that the station buildings had been planted in a bend of the creek which the locusts had not passed over. The station carpenter improvised half a dozen big rakes out of saplings and long heavy nails, and for the next few days every black boy and gin in both camps was employed raking up the dead locusts in the immediate vicinity of the buildings, cleaning out the roof gutterings, and washing down the sides of the buildings. Their only payment consisted of "the gathered dead," payment which had to be carried away a sack at a time.

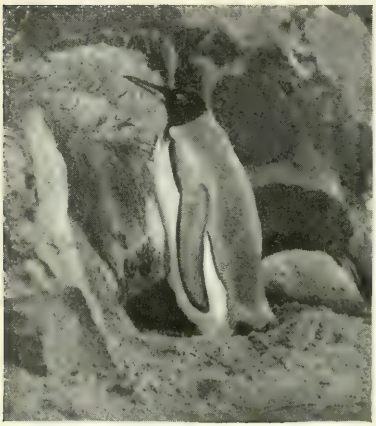
On the second day after the plague had passed, a black stockman, who had been out on the run at the time, rode up and reported that the locusts had settled about ten miles away, out on the plains, where a fire some six weeks previously had burned off the dead grass. The new grass had commenced to spring up in beautiful green patches after the heavy rain which succeeded the fire. But this strip, about two miles long and one wide, was in the direct path of the locusts, and they had settled on it and cleared off almost every blade. When the black boy rode over it the stragglers were just finishing what remained. But things might have been worse; the luxuriant clover down on the flats and in the channels had not been touched. And a few weeks afterwards we heard from further up the Cooper that the cicadas had settled down on another cattle-run, and in six days there was not a sign of clover left in the three-by-four-mile horse-paddock. Fortunately, visitations of this character on such a large scale are so extremely rare that their occurrence is something to talk about.

RUBBER TAPPING IN MALACCA, S.S. THIS MONTH'S PRIZE PHOTOGRAPH.

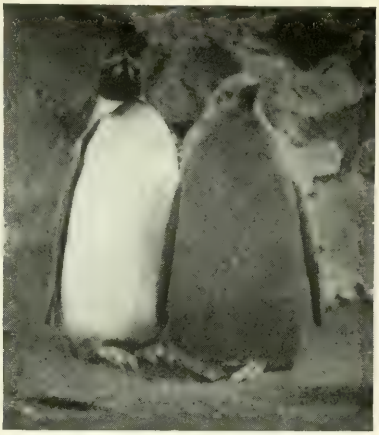
A Chinese tapper watching Latex flowing from a rubber tree. This is collected and coagulated in a rubber state, dried and then shipped to England. Sent by Mr. L. Harland, Cheng Estate, Malacca, S.S.

Nursery Days of a Young King Penguin.

A King Penguin has just been successfully hatched at the Scottish Zoological Park, Edinburgh. These photos of its early days have been sent us by Miss D. Mackenzie, a member of the Zoological Committee.



Nursing her chick and keeping a weather eye open against intrusion.



At the age of 10 weeks. Swelling with pride at being as tall as Papa.

"Now, Papa, sheer off—no poaching allowed." The chick is just four weeks old.

How a Baby King Penguin is Born and Bred

By Dorothy Mackenzie

A Member of the Scottish Zoological Committee, Edinburgh

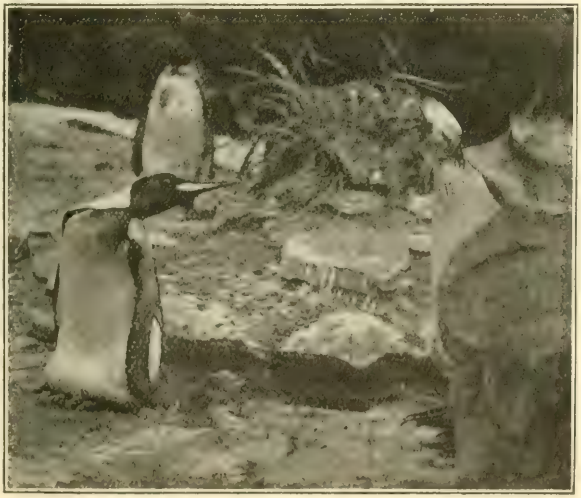
EXTRAORDINARY interest has been aroused in all parts of the world by the very interesting and indeed absolutely unique event of a king penguin chick being hatched at the Scottish Zoological Park, Edinburgh.

The king penguin is the second largest of all this family of flightless birds, the emperor, whom he closely resembles in many ways, being the largest. The emperor sometimes weighs as much as 90 lbs., and stands 3 to 4 feet in height. A full-grown king weighs about 50 lbs., and is relatively smaller.

The colouring of the king penguin is magnificent. The head, neck, and throat are black, with a greenish "bloom" on the top of the head; the region behind the ear consists of a pear-shaped patch, called the auricular patch, of brilliant orange. The back is iron grey and the breast white, while the dividing line between the grey and the white is black.

King penguins are Antarctic birds, their principal "rookeries" being at South Georgia and the Macquarie Islands — the latter being some 600 miles S.W. of New Zealand.

A group of king penguins was pre-



"The Enemy Approaches." *Dorothy Mackenzie.*

How a Baby King Penguin is Born and Bred.

sented to the Scottish Zoological Society in 1914, and two of the birds were in the "brown down" stage, and looked very much like our chick as it is at present. Two of these birds paired in 1918 and laid an egg, which, however, came to nothing. On September 1st, 1919, another egg was laid, and this one hatched out successfully on October 24th, and the chick is still "going strong."

A king penguin makes no nest ; when the egg is laid it is placed on the bird's feet, and when it wishes to go for a feed or a swim the mate takes it from him by rolling it on to its feet, and sits patiently until relieved in turn. The egg is covered by a fold of skin which projects downwards from the lower abdomen, so that even if the bird is walking about or fighting the egg does not slip off the feet.

So much for penguins in general—now for our chick in particular. Both male and female took it in turns to hatch out the precious egg, and after seven weeks and two days a small hole was observed. The following day the hole had increased considerably, and on October 24th, seven weeks and four days from the date the egg was laid, the chick hatched out.

A short time previously we had removed the other penguins from the enclosure as they all wanted to have the egg. It has been stated that the desire to "mother" something when they have nothing of their own is so strong in penguins that 77 per cent. of the emperors hatched are killed by kindness. To lose 77 per cent. of thousands is sad enough, but to lose 77 per cent. of one doesn't leave you much, so we had to take every precaution.

All the same, the other birds who were in the neighbouring enclosure seemed to know that something unusual was happening, and started to call to their relatives, which so upset the parents that they neglected the chick and started to "talk back" to the others, so the offenders were driven up to an enclosure at the top of the grounds, where they called lustily to their hearts' content, but did no harm as they couldn't be heard. During this time the chick lay deserted on the sand, but luckily the male parent soon thought better of his evil behaviour and took back his chick, which he did by rolling it on to his feet and tucking it under the aforementioned fold of skin.

During the afternoon of this day the mother took over the charge of her infant, and though in the Antarctic both parents share this responsibility, in our case the mother would not allow her mate to have anything more to do with the chick. It was amusing to watch his fruitless endeavours to obtain possession, and at times so great was his despair that he would sit beside his family regurgitating, and pretending to feed or rather offer food to an imaginary chick on his feet.

The young penguin, which was about the size of a newly hatched

How a Baby King Penguin is Born and Bred.

cormorant, was to all appearances quite naked at first and looked for all the world like a little bit of india-rubber. For the first day it ate nothing and made no sound, but very soon after, its appetite grew enormous and it would feed seven or eight times a day. Penguins feed their young on regurgitated fish—fresh fish being the only food the adults get—and the chick obtains this by putting its head right into the parent's mouth.

After a very short time the chick became covered with a very thick coat of brown down, and in fact the baby grew at such an amazing pace that by the time it was four weeks old very little of it could be covered by the parent.

At the age of about two months the mother stopped providing it with food, so it was fed on small fresh herrings which it devoured at the rate of over a dozen a day, with much relish. It was fed twice a day, and one morning the keeper gave it six, and thought that was enough. The baby, however, didn't agree with him and followed him down the enclosure whistling loudly for more, nor was it satisfied until it had got what it wanted !

The call of the adult king penguin is a kind of bugle note, and rather harsh ; the young, however, have a very musical kind of whistle consisting of two or three notes. This whistle is used until the chicks assume the adult plumage. At what age this change takes place is not definitely known, but it is presumed that it occurs when the youngsters are about ten months old.

As ours is the first chick that has ever been hatched outside the Antarctic circle, we hope to settle this and many other points regarding these interesting and most fascinating birds.

DOROTHY MACKENZIE.

" Shoulder to shoulder, all for each and each for all."

[*Dorothy Mackenzie.*

Turning her back on her mate, Mrs. Penguin declares she cannot trust him with the precious egg.

"WANTED."

HOLLAND. "SO YOU SAY YOU'D LIKE ME TO SURRENDER THE EX-KAISER?"

ENTENTE POLICEMAN. "WELL, MA'AM, I DIDN'T GO SO FAR AS THAT I ONLY *ASKED* YOU FOR HIM."

[*Reproduced by kind permission of "Punch."*

OVERSEAS

Empire Parliaments of the Press

Their Origin and Influence

By Hertha Davies.

Empire Parliaments of the Press.

THE second Imperial Press Conference, to be held in Canada this summer, is already taking definite shape under the chairmanship of Lord Athelstan, backed up by the entire Press of Canada, and with the full support of the Canadian Government. This interesting news sends our minds back to the wonderful Inaugural Conference in Great Britain in 1909, which has had a greater influence than is generally realised on the unity of the British Empire.

The part played by the Press in educating and influencing public opinion can scarcely be over-estimated. The need, therefore, for fully-informed and well-educated pressmen is as urgent as that for statesmenlike politicians. Again, the lack of knowledge of the peoples of the British Commonwealth of their fellow citizens in other lands, at least before the War, would have been almost laughable were it not so serious a matter. It was these two factors which were uppermost in Sir Harry Brittain's mind during his tour in Canada in 1907, and he felt very strongly that if only the directors of the Press would take the lead, they would be the most effective promoters of Empire ideals that could be devised. Yet, in too many cases, editors and journalists were the blind leaders of the blind ; they were provincial rather than Imperial.

Then an original and imaginative scheme occurred to Sir Harry: invite the editors-in-chief of our great daily papers from every part of the world which owns allegiance to the flag to meet together once in three years, to see for themselves the life, government and problems of each portion of the Empire in turn, and by frank discussion remove unnecessary friction caused by misunderstanding or prejudice due to lack of knowledge ; in fact, form an Empire Parliament of the Press with tri-annual meetings, but changing capitals. He discussed the matter with Earl Grey, that far-seeing Imperialist, who, needless to say, gave the idea his warm approval. Proprietors and editors of the leading Canadian journals were approached, and one and all were alive to the importance of the suggestion and promised it their support.

Returning home, Sir Harry set to work to stir up equal enthusiasm in the Old Country, and in this he was unboundedly successful. Soon a committee of the most prominent men in the newspaper world was formed, a date fixed and invitations issued. Some sixty delegates were finally invited and selected by their colleagues in the various centres of the Empire, the effective organisation in London seeing to it in the meantime that every forthcoming detail was duly

Empire Parliaments of the Press.

thought out and perfected. A fund was raised, and all the delegates, who in many cases were accompanied by their wives and daughters, were the guests of the British Press from the moment they left their homes until their return to them.

The conference was an epoch-making gathering, and the programme could not have been bettered had it been arranged in honour of the highest dignitaries. Perhaps the most memorable functions were a Royal garden party, given by their present Majesties at Marlborough House, at which every delegate was individually presented to their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra ; the greatest naval review held up to that time and arranged in honour of the visitors at Spithead ; a full-dress review and manœuvres by the army at Aldershot ; banquets given by the Houses of Parliament, the Lord Mayor and many other prominent hosts and hostesses ; conferences at which the chief statesmen of the day took a leading part ; and a provincial and Scottish tour, which included an intimate insight into country life in castle and cottage, and commercial life at Manchester, Sheffield, Oxford, Glasgow, and many other centres.

These were only some of the varied and interesting plans which filled the four or five weeks of the delegates' stay in the Old Country, but plenty of time was allowed for personal friendships to be formed —in fact the many little intimate parties arranged were one of the features of the visit—and there were quiet hours which every individual might fill as he pleased.

As for the results, the indirect were perhaps of the greater importance. The delegates were all men who were in touch with a wide constituency of daily readers. Many had never been in the Old Country before, and had never come into intimate relations with the intellectual leaders of other parts of the British Commonwealth. Those who had travelled had been more or less tourists with little opportunity of getting at the heart of things, but now every door in Great Britain had been opened to them. They had had unique opportunities of learning all they wished and incidentally of teaching much. They had discussed their problems with each other and with the men who were making history in the Old Country, and they returned to their homes, as Lord Rosebery christened them, Missionaries of Empire in the fullest sense.

The direct results were two-fold. Firstly, a material reduction in Press cable rates due to the unanimous and insistent recommendation of a special conference convened to consider the matter. Secondly, an organisation, the Empire Press Union, was formed, to hold a watching brief for the interests of inter-British news ; to keep the papers of the Empire in the closest touch with one another ; to assist Empire journalists in London by every means in its power ; and to arrange for further conferences. In spite of the War this

organisation has been of ever-increasing utility and has done most useful work. **Empire Parliaments of the Press.**

If the summer conference in Canada, with its delegates from the Press of the United Kingdom, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, West Indies, Maita, Egypt and Hongkong, proves to be of the same inspirational nature as that of 1909, it will be a wonderful thing for Canada and for the Empire as a whole.

It will be a matter of interest to our readers to know that Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., the originator and organiser of the first Imperial Press Conference, has been a member of the Central Council of the Over-Seas Club since its foundation, and supported us at our first public meeting in London in 1911. By the unanimous wish of the Empire Press Union (of which he is the only honorary member), Sir Harry Brittain is once more acting as the link between the Home Country and the Dominions, and has just returned from a visit to Canada, where, in consultation with Lord Athelstan and the leaders of the Canadian Press, all necessary points in connection with the forthcoming conference were dealt with.

Members of the Over-Seas Club who interest themselves in everything tending towards Empire unity and development will follow the progress of this conference with the greatest enthusiasm.

Moscovitch—Shylock

By J. T. Grein

The famous dramatic critic and Editor of the "Arts Gazette."

Moscovitch —Shylock.

IN Moscovitch a new actor of moment has come to the Court. He was already famous in the East End of London, at the Pavilion, where his every performance in Yiddish led to a feast of ovations. Had he had horses they would have unharnessed them to draw his carriage triumphantly through Jewry. Many of us urged him for a long time to come to the Theatreland of the Metropolis, for as in the rest of the world, in the world of London, East is East and West is West. You may be a hero in the East, and the West may know you not. He was diffident, he feared his accent, slight as it was. He felt that he did not harmonise with English actors, with the expression of their art. Then J. B. Fagan, to whom tribute is paid, laid hold of him and brought him to the Court, where he came, saw and conquered.

When a foreigner speaks a language not his own, there is generally a natural handicap and inclination towards consideration on the part of the hearers. Moscovitch needs no such apology. His

Moscovitch — Shylock

English is well-nigh perfect. Now and again a vowel and an inflection of the voice mark a difference, but he leaves no impression of a stranger in the fold. He knows how to bend the language, not to break it. His conception is cast-iron consistency. His Shylock is the Jew with a small "j." Essentially the jew of race; the jew with an intense sense of humour; the jew of olden times who rebelled against his oppressors, who was tart, petulant, material.

There are other ways of beholding Shylock, for the Merchant of Venice was a prince of his famous calling. He was, if I may call it so, the Rothschild of the ancient city. He might have been, I would say, he should have been, a great gentleman, strongly imbued with the nobler peculiarities of his race. Moscovitch reads him otherwise. When Jessica flees with a Christian he bemoans his ducats more than his daughter. When he taunts the Christian with his "I am a Jew," there is imprecation, not fervent pleading in his words. When he faces his unjust judges—for whenever I see Shylock my blood boils at the iniquity of the Christians—he is less tragic than tragi-comic. He is the Shylock militant, defiant, scathing. His laughing is even more intense than his loathing. From the point of view of Shakespeare's time and the estimation of the Jews in those days, he would seem the Shylock the Bard conceived.

Maurice Moscovitch as "Shylock."

We of to-day may expect to see in him a great tragic figure, but in Moscovitch we feel only one foully wronged of lesser culture, who gives tit for tat and demands an eye for an eye. It is a Shylock that moves us to intense interest, yet does not shake our inner being. It is not a case of "How are the Mighty Fallen," it is an undoing of materialism. As a conception, I repeat, it is of masterly unity; in execution, it is a momentous creation within the sound of, yet not entirely within the reach of greatness.

J. T. GREIN.

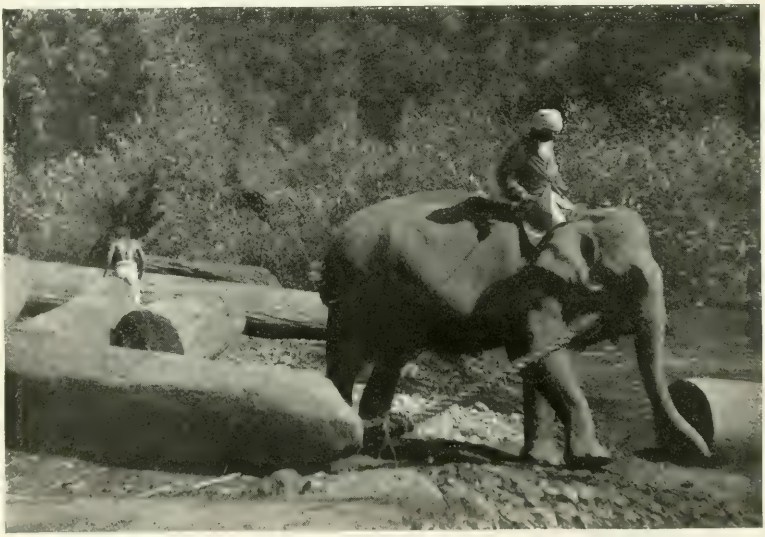
[*Read, of Wishaw.*

THE PROMISE OF SPRING—AN OLD COUNTRY SEED-SOWING SCENE.

"Lumberers" in South India.

Snapshots taken in the Malabar Jungles by Mr. C. R. Porteous, 70, Nottingham Rd., Mansfield, Notts., late of Salem, S. India.

Pushing a Log into the water, using head and trunk.



Hauling timber by the grip of the mouth. The Elephants pick up the rope attached to the timber with their trunks, put it into their own mouths, and pull. Government-owned Elephants do the hauling by means of harness round their shoulders.

The Charm of Vancouver, B.C.

Photographs sent us by Mr. R. Nairne, 642, Battery St., Victoria, B.C.

A smoky day on Langford Lake, a summer resort near Victoria, B.C. Every summer forest fires destroy great tracts of fine timber, in spite of a large force of fire fighters.

A Farm at Sooke, Vancouver Island. In the foreground is the Sooke River.

Before—And After.

Two Photographs of Clermont, Central Queensland, taken at the end of 1916.

A Building in Clermont just before the big Flood of Christmas, 1916.

The same Scene after the Floods had subsided.

By The Assistant Editor.

" Overseas " Editorial Rooms,
London.

PREPARING FOR OUR TENTH BIRTHDAY.—It is more than two years since we last reproduced a picture of our Membership Tree in " Overseas." This tree, you will remember, carried ten bunches of berries, each bunch being made up of ten fruit. It took 1,000 new Members to ripen a berry, and thus the whole tree could not mature until our membership numbered 100,000.

Though space has prevented us from publishing the tree for many months we mean it to appear once again in our birthday issue—August, 1920. The question is, how many berries will have ripened by this date ? Only nineteen had ripened at the end of 1917, but we have all progressed considerably since then. We must remember, however, that there is always a certain deficit from non-renewals which we must counteract before new fruit will ripen and that there are only five months left to work in. There is, therefore, no time for delay if our Members wish to do their part to make our tenth birthday a memorable one, and to help in the Empire building which the Over-Seas Club has undertaken. If each of our present 25,000 odd Members were to make use of the tenth birthday leaflet sent with " Overseas " this month, we should have 50,000 Members to record straight away. Will each reader say to himself or herself, " I shall not be the one to spoil the record."

If each one of us is careful to see that all who join do so in the spirit of service, understanding something of the vision which inspired the movement, then our tenth birthday should prove the starting point of a new period of activity infinitely more valuable than any which preceded it.

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WHO MAY JOIN.—By the last mail we received letters from two individual Members, and it occurred to us to wish that these Members had read each other's correspondence ! One was from a lady, who joined the Club in London but who, we fear, could never have read " Overseas " or in any way understood the purpose of our movement, writing to tender her resignation, as she was about to leave England ! The other was from a Member

News from Head-quarters.

overseas, reluctantly resigning as he was coming over to settle for good in the Old Country !

There was more excuse for the latter case, but one would really think that any intelligent person reading our creed would say, "Now here is a Society which all British subjects who have the Empire welfare at heart may join." One would also think it would be realised, in these days, that the nations comprising our British Commonwealth are all overseas to one another. Let us repeat once more that the Over-Seas Club is a Society for British subjects, whether they reside in the Motherland, the Dominions, the Dependencies or in foreign lands.

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A PRESENT OF COFFEE BEANS.—Mr. Wrench received a delightful present of two bags of coffee beans from Mr. S. P. Patel, our H.C.S. at Aden. He would like to record here how very much they were appreciated.

* * * * *

CARRY YOUR MEMBERSHIP CARD.—Now that so many of our Members are making plans for early visits to the Old Country, we would urge them, when making use of the Club rooms at Headquarters, to carry their membership cards with them. This would be a great help to our Reception Secretary, and make it so much easier to be sure that no non-members make improper use of the Club.

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BRITISH BIRDS.—Members at Headquarters spent a most delightful hour one day last month when Mr. F. R. D. Onslow, B.A., came to the Club and gave a very amusing and interesting illustrated account of some of the best known birds to be found in Great Britain. The pictures were all delightful and were the result of many hours of patient tracking on Mr. Onslow's part, sometimes camouflaged as a tree, another time cleverly disguised as a sheep, at other times perilously poised high on a swinging tree, relying merely on his foot-hold as his hands were busy with the camera.

Perhaps the bird in which we took the greatest interest was the owl. We were shown every type of owl, and one could see the various degrees of good nature and intelligence of the different species from the excellent slides shown us. One bird has the most dreadful reputation for ejecting peaceable neighbours from their homes. He had the most malicious type of face and we learned, perhaps without surprise, that he was imported direct from Germany !

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LIFE MEMBERS.—We are now enrolling a very encouraging number of Life Members—encouraging, firstly, because no one

News from Headquarters.

would become a Life Member who did not believe in the permanency of our work, and secondly, because Life Members' fees are such a help to us financially. In the years to come when our Membership is counted in tens of thousands, our financial position should be quite secure. But as things are at present, it is no easy matter to meet the ever increasing demands made on our resources on a 10s. annual subscription, especially as out of this amount a monthly journal of the standard of "Overseas" has to be produced and a bulky annual Membership List to be supplied, packed and posted.

We hope that all those who can afford to enrol as Life Members will do so. The right spirit was shown in a letter from a Member in Mexico, which arrived by last mail, in which the writer enrolled himself as a Life Member and asked for particulars for enrolling his wife and little son in the same way.

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BANKERS' ORDERS.—Buying money orders is to most people a burdensome matter. Even in a town one is apt to procrastinate and one can fully sympathise with dilatory subscribers living in isolated areas, when one realises that to get a money order they must take a really long journey to the nearest post office. The Life Membership solution is a good one for those who can afford it, but we suggest that others would do well to fill in a banker's order. Instructions have only to be given to your bank once and you will have no further worry about your annual subscription. Any one who would like an O.S.C. banker's draft sent them has only to ask for it, as we have specially prepared ones at Headquarters.

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KEEPING THE MEMBERSHIP LIST UP-TO-DATE.—There seems to be a little demon which whispers to our Members as soon as a Membership List appears that "Now is the time to change your address!" Certainly our Membership List is not quite up-to-date, even a few weeks after its appearance. Several people have suggested that we should issue supplementary lists, either monthly or quarterly, giving the names of New Members, and revised addresses. Such supplements could be sent out with "Overseas," but we fear that the cost would be prohibitive. Our expenses are mounting up in such an alarming way that we have to be careful.

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A LOSS TO WINNIPEG.—It is with great regret that we have learned of the death of Mr. G. H. Price, who, during recent years, has done so much to help the Over-Seas Club locally. Mr. Price was a victim of sleeping sickness, which is unfortunately epidemic in Winnipeg just now. A great lover of music, he will always be

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remembered for his share in organising the Manitoba Musical Festival, which has proved such a success that it is now to be held annually. Mr. David S. Lofthouse, who sent us the news, writes :—

> "Mr. Price was either directly or indirectly instrumental in introducing all the present Members of the Over-Seas Club, who are also attached to the Men's Musical Club, but this remark may be extended to all the Members, for whom in some measure I hold myself responsible, for Mr. Price gave me my first introduction to the Over-Seas Club, and from that starting point I set about my endeavours to obtain Members wherever I could."

The Central Council wish to convey to all friends and relations of Mr. Price their sincere sympathy in the sad loss.

* * * * *

CLUB BADGES.—The ever-increasing charges which our manufacturers are obliged to make in connection with our silver and gold badges have obliged us from time to time to revise our tariff. In case, therefore, some Members do not know the up-to-date prices, we are printing them here. The metal badges are still 1s. 6d.

Silver buttons, brooches, pendants and pins are 5s. ; safety brooches, 7s. 6d.

Nine-carat gold brooches, pendants and pins are £1 1s. ; buttons and safety brooches, £1 5s.

Eighteen-carat gold brooches, pendants and pins are £1 10s. ; buttons, £1 15s. ; safety brooches, £2.

P.L.B.O. metal badges are 1s. 6d. ; nine-carat gold, £1 15s. ; eighteen-carat gold, £3.

These prices apply to all new inquiries for the above badges, but orders from overseas will be accepted at the old rates till the end of May to cover those in outlying parts who have not had time to learn the revised charges.

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MEMBER-GETTING TIPS.—A good friend of ours, Quarter-Master Sgt. T. Johnson, our H.C.S. at Walvis Bay, South-West Africa, who, with a very limited field of operations, has roped in some thirty to forty Members himself, now sends some suggestions which may prove of help to those who are held up in the middle of their Membership Campaign booklets. Above all, he says, watch the mood of your man, and if you can tell from his answers that you have caught him on a day when he got out of bed on the wrong side, just slip a little Club literature into an envelope and ask him to read it over quietly. Next time you meet him the soil will be prepared.

Then Mr. Johnson goes on to suggest that there should be degrees of honour badges : the ordinary one for the man who ropes in ten Members ; a silver one for the fifty-Member man ; and a

gold one for he or she who completes the no easy task of making 100 converts. Failing badges, Mr. Johnson suggests specially signed certificates. What do our Members think of these proposals ?

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PAY IN DOLLARS !—Members living in Canada and the United States can do Headquarters a good turn by remitting their fees in dollars, leaving us the benefit by the exchange. While this would be a small matter to the individual, in the aggregate it would make a great deal of difference to our Society, and prove a real help in tiding us over the present difficult time of high costs.

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PRINCESS HELENA VICTORIA'S THANKS.—Lady des Voeux has received such a nice letter from Princess Helena Victoria, thanking the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League on behalf of the Y.M.C.A. Committee for Recreation Huts for the " invaluable support and practical help given to our work through the medium of the ' Overseas ' journal." The letter goes on to say :—

> " It is largely due to the unfailing sympathy and interest of the patriotic Britons Overseas that we have been enabled to carry on our work since the Armistice in the devastated area of France, and we would offer our warmest thanks to all those Members of the Over-Seas Club who have so generously assisted us.
>
> " May I express in particular our grateful recognition of the efforts made on our behalf by the Yokohama Branch during the past two years. We are indeed most grateful to all who have contributed to our fund."

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BRITISH EMPIRE HISTORY.—The League of the Empire has just arranged a series of extremely interesting lectures for the Old Country covering the history of the British Empire from every standpoint. Lecturers, who are giving their services free of charge, are at present travelling through many counties in Great Britain, staying a fortnight in each area. Friends of the League are giving these lecturers hospitality and transport from centre to centre. Apart from the educational value of this work, it is hoped that the tour may do much to arouse interest among citizens of the Home Country in the Over-Seas Club movement all over the world.

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A FRIEND ON THE SPOT. Many Members have suggested to us at various times that we should establish a regular Buying Agency to attend to the various Old Country commissions of our scattered membership. Though we have never established such a department, we do carry out an enormous number of commissions during the year which few regular buying agencies would care to tackle. Sometimes we are the bearers of money cabled to us from some far distant son, for the use of the old people living in a remote suburb of London. Sometimes we are asked to use our influence with the steamship lines to procure passages for stranded Members or obtain passports for those who have special difficulties to prevent them arranging these affairs themselves. One commission we especially enjoyed executing the other day was to send a bumper hamper and a bicycle to a schoolboy in Glasgow, whose mother was many thousands of miles away in the Argentine. Our staff

News from Head-quarters.

are only too willing in every way possible to help those who, for some reason or another, are not in a position to help themselves.

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CONGRATULATIONS.—The Central Council was delighted to learn the other day that its Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. A. Bulkeley Evans, has just received the Cross of Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Couronne conferred on him by the King of the Belgians in recognition of the valuable services which he rendered to Belgium while he was Director of the Export and Imports Division of the Ministry of Food during the War.

Our congratulations are also due to Sir John Cargill, a Vice-President of our newly-formed Glasgow Branch, on his well-deserved knighthood.

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PARIS.—Our Branches in the Old World are increasing their activities to a very great extent, and the latest one to give proof of the desire to push on the world-wide activities of our Society is Paris.

Our special Commissioner, Mr. W. Davies, addressed a packed public meeting during his recent visit there. Mr. London, Consul-General, who is an old Member from Algiers, took the chair, and told the audience of some of the Club activities in Algiers. The Rev. A. S. V. Blunt, Chaplain to the Embassy, made some interesting suggestions as to what special local work the Paris Branch would undertake. A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Sims-Bailey for her splendid work in connection with the Branch.

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MAFEKING.—The Mafeking Branch is taking up active work among the school children in the district and hopes before long to establish a scholarship at the Mafeking Public School. This will ensure a permanency of the Club's influence and is an idea which might well be adopted by other Branches. The Committee have arranged well-thought-out essay competitions, for which scholars from the ages of eleven to seventeen in all the local schools may enter, and at their request we have forwarded to them four prizes, five volumes of Stevenson, three of Kipling, five of Dickens and six volumes of Sir Walter Scott, all beautifully bound, which should make most acceptable prizes when the competition is judged. Our H.C.S., Mr. Cooper, is ever the moving spirit, and when last he wrote was arranging an Over-Seas Club picnic.

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VALENCIA, SPAIN.—There is a movement on foot among the Members of the local British community in Valencia, to establish a Branch of the Over-Seas Club to look after British interests in the neighbourhood and to provide a meeting place for Members of the British Colony. The movement is being organised by H.B.M.'s Consul, Mr. E. Hardy, while Mr. B. M. Payne, our H.C.S., is a member of the Organising Committee. Mr. Payne has just sent us in the renewal subscriptions for twenty-one Members, so that there is already a promising little nucleus for the proposed Club. We shall look forward with interest to hearing further news from Valencia by the next mail.

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LIVERPOOL.—Miss Gertrude Turnley, Secretary of the Liverpool Branch, tells us that gradually Members from overseas are making more frequent use of the Liverpool Club rooms, which are situated very centrally at 2, Bold Street (entrance in Hanover Street), near the principal railway termini. We do hope that Members passing through Liverpool will make a point of remembering this address, for the local Committee rightly feel that an important part of their work should be to welcome and assist all overseas travellers passing through the "Gateway of the Empire."

OVERSEAS

News from Headquarters.

SPRINGS BRANCH, TRANSVAAL. Thirty-three new Members together with a fine batch of renewals have just been received from Mr. J. H. Mark, Secretary of the Springs Branch. The local Committee, working in conjunction with the Transvaal Council, hope to be able to arrange a definite and worth-while programme for the coming years, which will attract all the best elements in South Africa to our movement. Just at present they have been devoting their energies on behalf of the Governor-General's Fund, as they felt, in this particular instance, the local fund should come first. We are now hoping to have Springs well represented in our War Memorial Building.

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OBITUARY.—It is with great regret that this month we announce the death of the following Members, and the Central Council desires to extend its sympathy at all their relatives and friends : –

Harold Watson, of Lambarene, Ogowe River, via Port Gentil, French Congo.
J. W. Best, Bellevue Avenue, Greenwich, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.
Thomas McCarron, Negritos Club, Negritos, Peru, South America.
Mr. G. H. Price, of Winnipeg, Canada.
J. M. Callender, Plimmerton, Wellington, New Zealand.

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NEW HANOVER, NATAL. Splendid news comes from New Hanover that a new Branch has just been inaugurated, and there appears excellent prospects of it making good. The Rev. N. C. Logan, who has been the initiator of the movement, writes to us in a very hopeful vein. The Branch was the outcome of an address he gave the audience at a private patriotic concert, and the idea caught on at once. Mr. Logan, is our H.C.S. locally, and he has also been appointed Chairman of the local Branch, while Mr. Boyd Smith is Secretary and Treasurer.

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CHENGTU, CHINA.—We have just received the renewal subscriptions for seventy-three Members from Chengtu and a very excellent little annual report dealing with the activities of the Chengtu Branch. During the last year they raised over five thousand dollars for various patriotic purposes. We are glad to see that one of these special objects is to promote Anglo-Saxon good fellowship. They are closely in touch with a large American missionary community. Mr. T. E. Plewman has now become Secretary and Treasurer in place of Mr. G. N. Franck.

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THABA N'CHU, O.F.S.—Thaba N'Chu and District Branch has just come into being with a Membership roll of sixty-five, among whom are a number of enthusiasts who are likely to half double this figure shortly. The officers for the first year are : President, Mr. P. Macdonald ; Vice-President, Mr. H. K. Wise ; Secretary, Miss P. S. Steedman ; Committee, Mr. C. Casse, Mr. H. Lynch and Mr. H. Guest. The first care of the new Branch is to obtain support for the War Memorial Fund. Miss Steedman tells us that it is very difficult for Members to meet one another, as the community is so scattered and letters take six or seven days to reach the outlying Members. We wish a long and useful life to the newly-formed Branch.

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NAPLES, ITALY.—Excellent batches of renewals are at present being received from the Hon. Treasurer of the Naples Branch, Mr. W. S. Backhouse. Among recent activities the Branch has organised three social evenings, a concert in aid of the International Hospital, and a special dinner on Armistice anniversary.

H. D.

FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT

" To be thrown upon one's own resources is to be cast into the very lap of fortune."—Benjamin Franklin.

From a Woman's Standpoint.

TOO MANY WOMEN.—A great deal has been said and written lately on that difficult and delicate subject of the preponderance in the number of women over men, in the population of the Old Country.

Thousands and thousands of young men, who ought to have been the fathers of the rising generation, made the Great Sacrifice in the War ; consequently the sexes, which were disproportionate enough before, are far more so to-day. The scales are too unevenly balanced ; the problem is acute.

What is to be done ? What can be done ? All that might be said on this subject would fill many volumes. Here I can do no more than touch the fringe of the question, which is one of the most fundamental which we have to face.

Men and women were meant to mate and have children : if they cannot do so, trouble of some kind is inevitable.

But it is a mistake to regard either sex merely from the point of view of producers of children ; women especially suffer from the superficial belief that they are failures if they are unmarried. There need be no superfluous women, or men either, for that matter. No human being who is contributing to the common good, who is giving back to life something of what he or she is getting out of it, can ever be regarded as superfluous.

In the dark ages, it is true, marriage or the nunnery was woman's only career ; now she has almost as many openings as her brother to choose from.

There are other types besides the domestic woman ; there are many who find their true outlet in public work of some sort, who would only be hampered by a man and children and a home. Many, again, find all they need in friendship. But after we have made full allowance for these, there still remains the woman, born to be a wife and mother, who is denied both. Here is the tragedy, peculiarly difficult to bear, for she must keep up appearances and make no moan, otherwise the Pharisees and the Prudes will think she is not " quite nice." For after almost two thousand years' since the birth of the greatest of all humanitarians, the greatest foe in all history to hypocrisy, the Pharisees and the Prudes still hold sway.

Glimpses of Chinese Life.

Four more of the excellent Chinese Photographs sent us by Mr. J. C. Carter, c/o MacTavish & Co., Shanghai.

On the way to a Cotton Mill. Six Chinese Children off for the day's work.

Chinese Children enjoying a Gramophone.

The Cobbler at Work. He appears to be doing a busy trade.

Her Day's Marketing. A country-woman homeward bound with her varied purchases.

From the Islands of the South Seas.

Sent by Lieut. L. H. McCalman, Wireless Station, Apia, Samoa.

Natives of Samoa welcoming Lord and Lady Liverpool during their recent visit.

A view on the Coast of the Island of Upolu, a few miles from Apia.

From a Woman's Standpoint.

SELF-EXPRESSION AND THE FOSTERING INSTINCT.—The two instincts in women which should be trained and developed to their utmost capacity are the creative instinct and the fostering instinct.

Self-expression in all arts is an ever-insistent need. And what greater joy is there than that of the creator who pours himself forth into adequate and beautiful form? If all women may not create children, there are countless other things waiting for them to create.

And secondly, no girl should leave school or college without having been taught to care for and teach and handle little children and babies. It is a significant fact that more boys than girls are born annually, but fewer survive; again, thousands of foster mothers are needed; thousands of childless women might care for motherless children, if only they knew how to do it. Meanwhile, they are not trained, and women and children continue to suffer.

One writer has suggested emigration as a solution. By all means let the land-girl and energetic home worker emigrate if they hear the call of the wild and the new and the free. But a marriage is not necessarily an outcome of a voyage across the Atlantic or to the Southern hemisphere. The Dominions have likewise been depleted of their young manhood.

No, we must look to other solutions. We must see to it that every girl and woman is given a career; no barrier of sex must be allowed to hamper her, provided her capacity is proved. She must be taught to care for little children and, above all, she must be encouraged to take long views of herself and of her destiny, as a pilgrim of the Eternal.

ANSWERING QUESTIONS. — I am always puzzled as to why people do not read what is especially written for their enlightenment. A station may be placarded with notices, and yet officials will be

Washing Baby. Part of a Girl Guide's Training. The domestic arts are not neglected in Girl Guide Corps, though many other interests are encouraged.

From a Woman's Standpoint.

badgered all day long to answer questions which, by lifting their eyes, travellers might answer for themselves. Notice-boards may be covered with notices, yet no one will read them, and a long-suffering porter will answer unnecessary questions with what patience he can muster.

I suppose the truth of the matter is, that the human being is a lazy creature, and would sooner ask a question than take the trouble of reading a few words for himself.

I will give my readers a sample of the kind of questions I have to answer with regard to the Babies of the Empire. Here is one : "Why should the working classes be encouraged to have unlimited babies, which we have to pay for ?" Why, indeed ? Whatever other people may do, the Committee of the Babies of the Empire do nothing of the kind. What they *are* attempting to do is to help *every* baby of *every* class, be they rich or poor, who is brought to them. We have nothing whatever to say to encouraging or discouraging large or small families ; that is not our business.

Here is another sample : "Why should we support a Day Nursery where babies can be dumped while the mothers go out and amuse themselves ? People who have babies ought to stay at home and look after them." This is exactly what our Training Centre strives to do, to teach mothers to look after their babies. We are not a Day Nursery, and never have been and never intend to be.

Our aim is to bring enlightenment, instruction, training and help to as many mothers as possible, and to teach, train and supply qualified baby nurses in sufficient numbers to meet the enormous demand which has arisen throughout the United Kingdom. If I have not made my meaning clear, I will try again some other day.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—I have always regarded these words with a certain amount of suspicion. The world and you and I are different every day ; we and everything are becoming something new all the time. I confess, therefore, that it was a shock to learn that a women's university existed centuries before Abraham was born ! Accounts have been discovered and deciphered of a woman's town in Burus, a colony of Babylonia, where a women's university was in existence, with its two faculties of Literature and Arts.

One needs to be reminded that, in the days of old, women were more cultivated than men, and that their influence in spiritual matters was overwhelming. Men and women are now gradually becoming more and more like one another, which is surely all to the good.

A WAYFARER.

MY MONTH'S READING

By A. St. John Adcock

APART from novels, the only three books I have read with much interest this month are E. W. Edmunds's "Historical Summary of English Literature," Professor Phelp's "Advance of English Poetry in the Twentieth Century," and Sir A. Conan Doyle's new collection of ballads and songs, "The Guards Came Through." My Month's Reading.

Mr. Edmunds gives a very concise and useful account of all English authors of any importance from the earliest times down to our own day. His brief biographies and tabloid criticisms are, on the whole, adequate and admirable. It is no easy matter to deal satisfactorily with the many lesser writers in a summary of one or two lines, and in some cases Mr. Edmunds misses the mark, but in none so completely as in the case of Alexander Smith. He furnishes the dates of Smith's birth and death, and adds no more than this : "A Life Drama, 1852 ; 'spasmodic.'" Now that really won't do. Smith was rightly enough dubbed spasmodic by certain satirists on the strength of his first book, "A Life Drama," but he outlived that description in his later books, "City Poems" and "Edwin of Deira," and it has no application whatever to his essays; and whatever may be his ultimate fate as a poet, as an essayist he is sure of a modest immortality. Stevenson admitted that as a stylist he owed a good deal to his influence. Neither his poems nor his essays receive now the recognition they deserve, and one would like to see Mr. Edmunds amplify that summary a little in a new edition.

TWENTIETH CENTURY POETRY.—The poetical renaissance that is glorifying these latter years has furnished Professor Phelps with abundance of material for a full-sized and interesting volume. He deprecates the folly of belittling the Victorians, but finds that though we have no poets of this century who seem equal to the great poets of last century, the general average of poetical achievement is higher now than it was, and "we are living in an age characterised both in England and America by a remarkable advance in poetry as a vital influence." He feels, too, that "the time is ripe for the appearance of a great poet. A vast audience is gazing expectantly at a stage crowded with subordinate actors, waiting for the Master to appear." The conditions are all favourable ; "we have got everything except the genius." He is the

My Month's Reading.

most outspoken of critics ; his opinions are his own, and he stands by them doughtily. You may not always agree with him. I think W. H. Davies a truer poet than several to whom he gives more praise, and am surprised that he entirely fails to appreciate Lascelles Abercrombie, and that he can wax so enthusiastic over one or two poets of quite ordinary talent; but, right or wrong, he is stimulating, provocative, suggestive, and his survey covers the ground pretty thoroughly.

"THE GUARDS CAME THROUGH."—There are vigorous, stirring things in Sir A. Conan Doyle's new book of verse, but the ballad that gives its title to the book, "The Guards Came Through," is well worthy of its pride of place. It tells an heroic story of how the Guards broke through to the relief of a party of men of various British regiments who were close pressed and fighting at the last gasp in Chalk Pit Wood :

"Never a message of hope,
Never a word of cheer,
Fronting Hill 70's shell-swept slope,
With the dull, dead plain in our rear. . . .

When our Corporal shouted, 'Stand to !'
And I hear some one cry, 'Clear the front for the Guards !'
And the Guards came through."

The tale being told by one of the wounded who was saved is fittingly put into rugged, colloquial language and has a vividness and simple zest of narration that one can imagine would make it an immensely effective recitation.

A NOVEL WORTH READING.—One novel I would strongly recommend you to read is "Mary-Girl," by Hope Merrick. She was the wife of the distinguished novelist Leonard Merrick, and died some two years ago, leaving this, her last story, in manuscript. Briefly, the story is this : Ezra Sheppard is a Quaker preacher, a poor man working on the land, narrowly, deeply religious, rigidly conscientious. He and his wife, Mary, are ideal lovers, and she is wholly devoted to him. His one ambition is to save enough money to build a small brick chapel, so that his small band of followers need no longer worship in the chilly, leaky barn that is their only meeting place. Just when her first baby is born the great family of the neighbourhood is looking for a foster-mother for its expected heir, and Mary is offered twenty-five pounds a month to go to the hall for a year in that capacity, an irrevocable condition being that she shall for that period completely sever herself from her husband and baby and neither visit nor be visited by them. She cannot bear to be so parted from her own child, and Ezra rejects the proposal with proud indignation. But the temptation soon proves too much for them. The money, with what they have

already saved, would make the building of the chapel possible, and Ezra persuades himself that it is his duty to God to make this temporary sacrifice.

Mary brings herself to consent to the arrangement. The parting from her baby is almost beyond her, but she steels herself to it, the child is sent away to the care of an aunt, and Ezra resolves to live alone and look after himself, for he will have nobody in her place till she herself can return. The simple naturalness of all this is worked out with a sure and delicate art, and the dire results that come of it grow as naturally and as inevitably out of that year of separation and its effects upon Mary's character and point of view. She returns home, but her child has forgotten her ; she is acutely aware of the squalor and narrowness of her old life ; there is no happiness between her and Ezra now, and after he has been goaded into striking her, she runs away from him in desperation, and when presently she comes back again she has innocently fallen into error and is no longer the pure woman she had been, but is still too honest to hide the truth from him, and still hungry for his love. "Our love was beautiful," he cries in his anguish, "and we've murdered it, me and you." He realises that he, too, was to blame in selling her for a year to make money even to spend in God's service, and looking from his window he sees the drab new meeting house as "a monstrous thing that had extorted an inhuman toll," and in a frenzy of hatred and rage against it goes out to burn it to the ground. But there is a finer ending than that, and I leave you to go to the book for it. I am a hardened reader, but this story has more than once brought the tears tingling to my eyes by the beauty of its idea and its sympathetic understanding of human weakness and human greatness.

I have left myself with no space to do more than advise you to read Barry Pain's cleverly baffling mystery story of an apparent murder, "The Death of Maurice," and Henry Milner Rideout's "No Man's Money," a dramatic romance of an obscure East Indian kingdom, whose wandering heir goes through a series of perilous and glamorous adventures before he learns of his kingship and recovers his throne. It is written with a sense of humour and a sense of drama, and has those picaresque qualities that delighted us in Locke's "Beloved Vagabond."

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH. General Literature : "An Historical Summary of English Literature," by E. W. Edmunds. 5s. net. (Cassell.) "The Advance of English Poetry," by William Lyon Phelps. 6s. 6d. net. (Allen & Unwin.) "Sir Roger de Coverley, and Other Literary Essays," by Sir James George Frazer. 8s. 6d. net. (Macmillan.) Poetry : "The Guards Came Through, and Other Poems," by Sir A. Conan Doyle. 2s. 6d. net. (Murray.) Fiction : "Mary-Girl," by Hope Merrick. 7s. net. (Collins.) "No Man's Money," by Henry Milner Rideout. 1s. 9d. net. (Jarrold.)

The Need of Improving "The National Anthem."

The Need of Improving "The National Anthem."

A PROVINCIAL editor, commenting on my article in the January issue of "Overseas," calmly affirmed: "A score of new national anthems could be written to the satisfaction of literary experts, but the selection of one version, for universal use and for all time, would only renew the controversy. The discussion ought to stimulate our Poet Laureate to 'make good,' after missing his opportunity when the strenuous efforts of the British Empire and the Allied Nations were crowned with victory."

This good man was doubtless not aware that a previous Poet Laureate, to wit the great William Wordsworth, had already essayed the task and given it up in despair; also that a popular weekly journal, some years back, offered a prize for a "New National Anthem," that is, one entirely new. And presumably the best, to which the money was awarded, had a drinking chorus! This was not "for all time."

Wordsworth knew better than that. He rightly realised that no absolutely new version could supplant what Professor Churton Collins styled "the dear old sorry doggerel." I rather regret therefore that the article in last month's issue of "Overseas" entitled the problem, "Shall we *change* the National Anthem?" because some may understand that term to mean, not amend the present one, so endeared by old association and long usage, but *abolish* it. That would hardly be possible, great though the dissatisfaction has been with it from the time it was first published in *The Gentleman's Magazine*. The next issue (or the next but one) of this notable publication contained a complaint, that the popular song "God Save the King" has "no merit save its loyalty" which, I apprehend, is still true of the *verses*.

When Wordsworth was appointed Laureate, the Hon. Miss Rice, one of Queen Victoria's maids of honour, wrote to say that her father was strongly of opinion that the National Anthem was ill-suited for its purpose and needed revision. He had suggested that Mr. Wordsworth was the very man to revise it. Would he not do so? The kindly and prolific bard essayed the task, but gave it up in disgust, and decrying the "anthem" as "vulgar stuff," suggested cynically that a clever young niece of his, whose mother had just sent him some of the child's precocious verses, should try what she could do with it.

To his astonishment the girl accepted the challenge, and produced so excellent a version that Wordsworth forwarded it to Miss Rice, who submitted it to Her Majesty, and the good Queen was so pleased with it that she sent the youthful poetess a silver inkstand as an acknowledgment.

I should like much to see that version, which would be of interest to very many, and I hope the librarian at Windsor Castle will have a search made for it among the MSS. there.

In view of the much-to-be-desired League of Nations, the crude anathema of all opponents, in verses 2 and 3, contrasted with the petition "Lord, save us all!" ought surely to be deleted; and the third verse (added doubtless by Harry Carey), with its banal imagery, grotesque rhyming and incorrect accentuation, is perhaps the worst of all. Dr. Richard Garnett, editor of "The Treasury of British and Foreign Literature," etc., wrote me: "I agree with you that, save for the now meaningless phrase 'Send him victorious,' the first stanza, so widely known, must be retained." He added: "I should like for old association's sake to retain the others, but I must admit they are *too execrably bad*."

S. S. BATEMAN.

Home Nursing.—II.

[Mrs. Ernestine Mills, who edits our Home-Makers' pages, is ready to answer questions or to give any advice for which our readers may ask her.]

Home Nursing.

AT present we seem to be threatened with another epidemic of influenza, and this troublesome complaint can often be reduced to a minimum of severity if early precautions are taken. The initial symptoms being more or less similar to those of a common cold, parents should be strongly advised to keep their children away from schools and crowded places when they have colds or coughs. Unfortunately this is a difficult rule for school teachers to enforce, In the case of that mild disease, chicken-pox, a child is always kept from school, although as one attack confers immunity usually for life, it is of much less consequence than a series of colds, each of which renders the child more subject to another. The sum of time and energy wasted annually by common colds, and the impaired health and liability to other illness resulting from them, is not sufficiently realised either by parents or teachers. The person who attempts to go about his business while suffering from influenza is a danger to the community. As a preventive of influenza most authorities recommend quinine in small doses of one or two grains a day; regular douching of the nose and throat with dilute permanganate of potash, or even common salt, is a valuable precaution. When attacked, undoubtedly the right thing to do is to go to bed promptly, take a hot bath and plenty of warm drinks, such as barley water, lemonade, or, if preferred, cold milk and soda, and, if possible, see a doctor at once. If no medical advice is available, ten grains of aspirin will do much to relieve aches and pains and to reduce fever. An indiarubber hot-water bottle is a modern substitute for most fomentations and poultices it is less messy and troublesome, and just as comforting.

We have mercifully passed the days when a fever patient was kept in a hot, airless room and allowed no cold drinks at all. If a window cannot be kept always slightly open, the room should be aired two or three times a day by opening the windows wide, taking care that the patient is well covered up. Many mothers go through agonies of anxiety when a child's temperature rises above 100 degrees, and although in such cases it is always advisable to have medical advice

Home Nursing.

promptly if possible, it must be remembered that a child's temperature shoots up to a higher range of fever than that of an adult, and that after twenty-four hours a child is often quite normal again. Great relief will be given by sponging the feverish child with tepid water or immersing it in a tepid bath, which is a perfectly safe thing to do provided the patient is not afterwards exposed to draughts but is put back to bed promptly. In chicken-pox, measles, or other complaints which make the skin hot and irritable, a warm bath often enables the patient to get off to sleep quietly instead of tossing hot and uncomfortable for hours.

Of all patients for home nursing the grown man is usually the most difficult.

As a rule, women are accustomed to put up with their aches and pains; the mother struggles to keep a cheerful exterior even when she is not feeling at her best, and unfortunately, among women, a low standard of vitality is often accepted as inevitable and natural. But a man is usually rather annoyed to find himself ill, or, worse still, is alarmed. When he is the bread-winner the economic catastrophe of incapacity looms large and increases anxiety. As a rule women like sympathy when they are ill; men like to be let alone. Women are very susceptible to neatness and order in a sick room, but a man, provided he has what he needs in the way of warmth and nourishment, does not, as a rule, worry if his quilt is crumpled or his hair unbrushed—two things which many women would feel retarded their recovery considerably. The hospital nurse is often particularly trying to a man if she insists upon carrying out with a private patient just the strict routine she has been trained to practise in a hospital ward, where, of course, by reason of numbers, it is necessary that every one should be washed at a certain time, fed at a certain time, and "settled for the night" at the same hour each day. To insist on a grown man or woman being treated as a child because he or she happens to be ill is a great mistake, and often worries people as much as real neglect would do. Of course this does not apply to cases of acute and dangerous illness, when the patient is actually helpless and his life in the hands of the nurse.

Old-fashioned doctors often have an unreasonable prejudice against tea for invalids, especially at night, and many an old lady has been made quite wretched by being deprived of this harmless beverage by doctor's orders. Probably the prejudice had its origin in the days when tea was allowed to stew on the hob for hours, the result being a brew which only the toughest digestion could stand in any quantity! But weak tea, poured out when freshly made and taken with a little milk or a slice of lemon, has very little more effect physiologically than a similar quantity of hot water, and is infinitely more refreshing. China tea, made with boiling milk

instead of water, can often be taken by patients who will refuse to take milk in the ordinary way. A sick child who cannot be persuaded to take the amount of milk prescribed will often enjoy it as "curds and whey," especially if made in a pretty glass or cup, with a little grated chocolate, sugar, or nutmeg on the top. Never leave the remains of a meal in a sick room—a half-finished cup of soup or a half-eaten custard is enough to make an invalid feel he never wants to see food again. Remember it is always irritating to invalids to hear people whispering in the room. It is often done with the kindest intention, even when addressing the patient. We remember a friend who lost her voice during an attack of laryngitis being intensely irritated because her maid insisted on speaking to her in a hoarse whisper, as if she herself was similarly afflicted! When reading to an invalid a low, clear voice is desirable, if too loud it is wearisome; but it is a strain to listen to a reader who is only just audible. And if your patient shows signs of falling asleep, encourage him by reading in a monotone, dropping your voice slightly at the end of each sentence, for there are very few invalids who are not all the better for an extra nap!

Home Nursing.

There are many points which suggest themselves to those who are accustomed to home nursing which are worth discussion, and practical suggestions from our readers, applicable to the varied climates and conditions in which they find themselves, will be welcomed.

ERNESTINE MILLS.

The Best Way

Every sender of a Best Way tip is entitled to nominate a friend to receive six free copies of "Overseas."

The Best Way.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.—Boil four gallons of water with two pounds of common salt and a quarter of a pound of saltpetre, for about twenty minutes. Then pour it over twelve ounces of unslaked lime. Stir it occasionally when cooling. When cold immerse the eggs and keep it in a cool place. The eggs must be covered with the solution; if they float, add cold water until they sink. The eggs must be quite fresh, but it is best to let them be twenty-four hours old before preserving them. I preserve 100 dozen every season and find them quite good after twelve months. Margaret J. Tee, Little Milton, Wollongong, New S. Wales, Australia.

TO KEEP LEMONS. Gather when scarcely ripe and pack in dry sand. They will keep for some months.

IF BRUSSELS SPROUTS ARE STALE. Put them to soak in a bowl of water with a tablespoonful of salt, and after an hour they will be as fresh as if just gathered.

TO PREVENT KETTLES FROM GETTING FURRED WITH LIME.—Place an oyster-shell in each.

The Best Way.

BROODY HENS.—In hot climates, where broody hens are much troubled with lice, the best preventive is to place burning straw in the nest in which one wishes to set the hen and let it burn until it becomes quite charred. Lice never enter charred wood.—Miss H. B. Dickenson, Beechwood House, Tiverton, N. Devon.

"I WONDER if any of the correspondents who write recipes for the "Best Way" columns know of an economical scentless method of cleaning brass? The brass polishes are mostly expensive and smell of paraffin or some such thing, and make the hands or gloves very dirty. Powders like "Gospo" or "Vim" do tend to scratch the brass. Lemons (a good cleaner for brass) are very expensive. When one does a good deal of one's own work, one is glad to have as easy and clean a way of keeping one's cottage in order as possible.—Miss Ethel H. Smith, Woodside Cottage, Apsley Guise, Beds.

TO MAKE VEGETABLE SOUP WITHOUT ANY MEAT STOCK.—Cook all vegetables in as little water as possible and with only a little salt. Save all the water after straining the vegetables, then add to this a handful of barley or rice, an onion, carrot, turnip, any cold vegetables or porridge that may be left over, cook slowly, and before serving add a little milk and a piece of butter.

TO WASH BLANKETS.—Melt two cakes of Sunlight soap and a handful of borax in a saucepan of water, pour it into half a tub of cold water; in this soak four blankets and leave for twenty-four hours, stirring them occasionally. After they have soaked rinse them up and down and let the water run out, then rinse them in two lots of clean water, and hang them on the line, dripping wet. When dry they are like new. This is also the best way to wash cream woollen skirts or men's flannels.

TO KEEP THE HANDS UNSTAINED WHEN PEELING VEGETABLES OR FRUIT.—Wrap a piece of rag, like a bandage, round the first finger and thumb of the right hand. This completely prevents the acid from the vegetables staining the hands.

SCONES.—The following has been strongly recommended to me by an *Irish* cook ! !—"A little more flour than ye'd think, just as much butter as ye'd know, a pinch of salt, a taste of baking powder, and the fill of a small jug of milk."—Mrs. M. E. Younghusband, c/o G.P.O., Auckland, N.Z.

BARLEY WATER.—Wash an ounce of pearl barley; boil in a quart of water until the barley is quite soft. Strain, and flavour with lemon juice and sugar to taste. Barley water is more easily made with Patent Barley according to the directions on the packet.

PEPTONISED FISH SOUP.—Some invalids, when tired of the ordinary soups and beef teas, may like fish soup made in this way. Boil the bones and trimmings of turbot, which when cold will form a stiff jelly. Carefully warm and skim, add peptonised milk to form a soup, flavoured with a little mace, lemon, pepper and salt, and thickened with a little cornflour. It can be equally well made with ordinary milk.

PREVENTING 'FLU.—"I find in publishing my letter, *re* preventative for ''flu' in your 'Best Way' page of the 'Overseas' Magazine, you accidentally neglected to insert the proportions of salt and water, which of course is very important, as if the salt is too strong it is very irritating, and if too weak would not be effectual.

"The quantities are :—One teaspoonful of common salt dissolved in a pint of warm water, to be used as a gargle and for washing out the nose at least once a day."—Harold Corbet, Box 408, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

OVERSEAS

Our War Memorial Fund

When can We Start Our Building?

Our War Memorial Fund.

WE fear some of our Members look on our War Memorial as a thing of bricks and mortar—a beautiful shell, but with no human need to give urgency to its erection. This can be the only reason why subscriptions do not pour in more quickly in spite of all the splendid promises we received when first the plan was launched. But, indeed, our War Memorial building is far more than merely a beautiful symbol ; it is a big step towards the practical fulfilment of those ideals for which the men of the Empire so willingly offered their lives. It is to be the Headquarters of every scheme which has for its aim the betterment and brotherhood of our race. It has a special urgency, in that after the reaction of the close comradeship of the five years of war there may be a tendency to a certain coldness and misunderstanding rising among us.

Our building will prove a bond in cementing British friendship. It will be a home from home for all who visit the Mother Country. An Empire Bureau of Information and an Imperial Rendez-Vous.

"Blighty" was the land of rest for which all the boys of the Empire longed during their spells in the trenches, and to which they all ultimately came, so that it is indeed fitting that in the centre of "Blighty's" capital the names of those who made the great sacrifice should be engraved and their deeds remembered.

The following extracts show how many of our Members, realising the greatness of the project, are striving and saving to make it a success.

TO ALL BRITONS OVERSEAS. "I hope that all British subjects overseas will respond in subscribing to the Memorial so that a fitting reminder may be erected in the capital of our Empire, that future generations may read of the sacrifice made by the sons of the Empire." R. L. Leeder, Tumaco, Rep. de Colombia, S. America.

ALGECIRAS HELPS. "£37 7s. 3d. is our Empire Day subscription towards the Overseas War Memorial." J. Thomson, Hotel Reina Christina, Algeciras, Spain.

OUR WAR HEROES. "We have much pleasure in handing you herewith bank draft for £25 as a donation and thank-offering towards the War Memorial Fund you are now raising for a tribute to the glorious memory of the men who have made the Supreme Sacrifice that we may continue to inherit the priceless heritage of Freedom and Liberty.

"We heartily reciprocate cordial good wishes for 1920 and sincerely trust the effort now being put forth will meet with every success, and we hope that during this year the War Memorial Building will come into being, a visible, living tribute to our War Heroes." C. W. Hill, Messrs. J. J Hill & Co., Ltd., Cape Town, S. Africa.

A THANK-OFFERING. The £5 remaining is my contribution to the Overseas Memorial as a thank-offering for the safety of my two sons during the War." F. W. Salmon, c o American Portuguese Crown Cork Co., Rua dos Fanqueiros 38, Lisbon, Portugal.

OVERSEAS

The "Overseas" War Memorial Scales.

The dial shows over £20,722 collected, of which £685 was received last month. We have still a long way to go before reaching the desired total of £150,000.

A SPLENDID IDEA.—"Later I hope to send a small contribution to the Building Fund, which is a splendid idea, and will, I am sure, prove a great success."—Miss V. R. Davidson, c/o Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

HELP FROM HAWAII.—"I can assure you that the Overseas War Memorial Building will receive hearty support from those of British birth and descent resident in this territory of the United States. Our community of Britishers is a scattered one, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to organise entertainments which would pay expenses and leave anything over for the purpose of assisting in swelling the subscription list, but I am now taking the matter up with the proper persons in the various islands and districts, and feel confident that a joint subscription from Britons in Hawaii towards the Memorial Fund can be taken up which will bring in a respectable amount.

"A number of your Members resident here have already subscribed individually, and more may be subscribing in response to the appeal you have sent out; nevertheless, I feel that something more can be done, and the attempt will be made."—J. W. S. Williams, Esq., P.O. Box 532, Honolulu.

LIST No. 24.

	£	s.	d.
Anonymous	500	0	0
J. H. E. Henn, Duncan, Fox & Co., Antofagasta, Chile	20	0	0
Per A. Ritchie, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hong Kong:			
A. Paine £43 0 0			
R. Henderson 5 0 0			
	8	0	0
Per "The Whitefriars Press," 26, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.:			
"Whitefriars Press" £5 5 0			
W. Minton 0 10 6			
C. J. Simms 0 10 6			
A. W. Jones 1 1 0			
	7	7	0
A. Sutro, 31, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.	5	5	0
Guy Hallifax, Quthing, Basutoland, S. Africa ...	5	5	0
Anonymous	5	0	0
J. C. Sladden, P.O. Koosfontein, *via* Bloemhof, Transvaal	5	0	0
Wm. D. Flemyng, Apartado 255, Tampico, Tamps ("*In memory of my brother, G. J. M. Flemyng, late Member of the Club, who died on Active Service in May, 1916*")	5	0	0
H. W. Turner, S.P. de Macoris, Santo Domingo, Rep. Dominica	5	0	0
Miss Jane Halsall, c/o Mrs. Werling, 3426, Edson Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.	5	0	0
	570	17	0
Total of sums received under £5 ...	115	0	4
Acknowledged last month	20,036	7	0
	£20,722	4	4

OVERSEAS

A Visit to Charterhouse

Arranged by the League of the Empire for Overseas Friends in London

AMONGST the visits to historical places lately arranged by the League of the Empire for "Overseas" friends in London, was one to the Old Charterhouse, Monastery, Mansion and Hospital. A Visit to Charterhouse.

The Old Charterhouse was chosen because it is a complete example of a great nobleman's house, still existing, as by a miracle, from the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth until our own.

All the arrangements for the visit were made by Mrs. W. D. Caröe with the assistance of the Master of the Charterhouse and Mr. Selwin Image (late Slade Professor at Oxford), who made tours of the building with the visitors and gave short records of its history and of the great men associated with it. The Charterhouse is indeed a background for a wonderful series of historical personalities beginning with Sir Walter Manny, Captain and Admiral under Edward III. The ground on which the Charterhouse stands was bought by Sir Walter Manny for the burial of the dead during the great plague 1394. It was known as "No man's land" and belonged to the Hospital of St. Bartholomew. On March 25th of that year came Manny with the Mayor of London and the aldermen, most of them barefooted, to lay the first stone of the chapel where masses should be said for the souls of the dead so hastily laid there. That chapel, though much altered and added to, is yet to-day the Chapel of the Charterhouse.

The Guesten Hall, Charterhouse.

A Visit to Charterhouse.

The Charterhouse became a monastery from 1371 to 1537, and by gifts became very wealthy. Refusing to swear to the act of supremacy declaring Henry VIII. head of the Church, the monks were dispersed, many of them arraigned for high treason and executed. So came to an end "the House of the Salutation of the Mother of God in Charterhouse," near London.

Others associated with the place are Buckingham, Northumberland under Henry VIII., when the Charterhouse became a mansion, and Lord North, Chancellor and time server under Mary Tudor. In the days of the fourth Duke of Norfolk, unfortunate wooer of Mary, Queen of Scots, the place was called Howard House, and became a house of refuge and hospitality to Elizabeth and afterwards to James I.

Thomas Sutton, 1532—1611, was the founder of the present Charterhouse. He bought Howard House and the property attached to it, twenty-six acres in all, for £13,000, and in the year of his death, 1611, the letters patent were issued to found a hospital for eighty old men and forty boys under the name of "the Hospital of King James in Charterhouse."

We still find traces of its manifold history, from the early cells of Carthusian monks and their gallant founder up to the last phase of school and refuge for tired gentlemen who still tread the ways to Chapel and Hall.

In that same great Hall, where ate the lay brethren of Sir Walter Manny's foundation, and where Elizabeth feasted with disloyal Norfolk, the League of the Empire entertained to tea some 200 "Overseas" friends. After tea from the gallery of Norfolk's minstrelsy, mediæval music was given by the Oriana Choir, conducted by Mr. Kennedy Scott. The music ranged from the Monastic period, included Henry VIII.'s own song "Then who can say," and Dr. Arne's setting of Shakespeare's "Come away, Death," right up to the school period which was marked by "Dulce Domum" and "The Hunt is up."

A wonderful afternoon of remembrance helped yet further by a brief *résumé* of each period by Mr. Selwin Image. To-day the Charterhouse is only able to maintain sixty-five of its old gentlemen instead of the ninety designed by Sutton's Governors, and the school, as is well-known, has been removed to Godalming.

E. M. ORD MARSHALL.

OVERSEAS MASONIC LODGE.

The Consecration of the Overseas Lodge took place on the 19th February at Freemasons' Hall. Most Worshipful Brother The Rt. Hon. Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Pro-Grand Master, performed the Consecration, assisted by other Grand Officers, when Right Worshipful Brother The Hon. Rt. Lord Aldenham was installed in the Chair. Mr. Llewellyn Maddock was appointed Secretary. Full details will be given in the next issue of "Overseas."

THE OVERSEAS FORUM

Members are invited to correspond with one another.

The Overseas Forum.

"WILLIE, OLD BOY, KLAAS AND COFFEE-SHOP."—The last two weeks I have been busy shearing and have just finished, but am still getting bales marked and things fixed up for loading on the waggon, when it comes. The shearing is done by natives in these parts, and my little lot were:—Willie, Old Boy, Klaas (Nicholas), and Coffee-Shop. They have most peculiar names, and generally have the months for a cognomen, like April, July, November, September, and also go in for such as :—Jan, Apram, Izaac, David, Jacob, Saul, Hendrik, Peter, etc. (One chap who came here one day told me he was Billy Williams!)

When the shearers bring their fleeces up they get a tally in the shape of a bean, which are counted at the end of the day to see how many they have done. But it is wiser to count the sheep shorn yourself, as the "boys" are inclined to add to their collection, while you are away, if you are alone. They do a power of talking and sometimes will start a monotonous chant, and keep it up, till you ask them to "shut up." My work consists of folding, after sorting, the fleeces, fixing up and filling bales and marking same. My particular brand is W. and E. in a triangle. The W is for Wanganella, and E for ewes, which, of course, changes with the class of sheep, as we also have W.M.—Wang-Merino, with H for Hoggets (lambs not shorn before) or W for wethers. Then there are "Bellies" from the front part of the sheep, and Locks and Pieces, the bits of loose wool and dirty pieces. We got 32d. for wangs, 31d. for hoggets, 28d. for wethers, 15d. for bellies and 9d. for L. and P. This is by no means the highest, as it has gone up to 64d. per lb. since we sold. Just our luck! Just imagine 5s. per lb., when in the old days farmers were satisfied with 6d. per lb.! - H. G. Murray, "Erin Farm," Middelburg, C.P., South Africa.

WHITE MAN'S MOUNTAINOUS ABODE. - I have much pleasure in proposing Mr. P. G. Pinniger as a Life Member of the Club, and enclose an application form. He and I are both in the same firm and are situated in the jungle, 100 miles from the nearest accessible white man. The nearest actual white man is fifty miles away, but he lives on the top of a mountain, 7,000 feet high, and so, for all practical purposes, is inaccessible. Our work consists of extracting teak from the forests by the aid of elephants and buffaloes.—H. Robey-White, c/o Messrs. Foucer & Co., Ltd., Salin, Upper Burma.

FIRST VISIT SINCE 1 04. During 1920, I am hoping to spend a few months in the Old Country, my first visit since 1904.—George T. Bird, Taikoo Dockyard, Quarry Bay, Hongkong, China.

[*I wonder which of our Members has been absent from the Old Country for the greatest consecutive period?*]

THE BIRD GARDEN.—If you are a lover of nature, I wish you could hear my bird's song and see my garden. The large wattle trees that help to shelter it are a mass of golden blossom, and roses are everywhere, white, yellow and red—the lovely Irish Elegance, Red Letter Day, and Viscountess Folkestone, with its loose pink petals and sweet scents, are, I think, the most beautiful.

OVERSEAS

The Over-seas Forum.

Years ago the garden was nothing but sand-hills covered with short grass; then we planted quick-growing trees, wattles, tree lucerne and pine. As soon as there was shelter the birds came to live with us, thrushes, blackbirds, goldfinches and willow-wrens ; they made the garden gay with their songs. The native birds are shy, and it was only lately that a pair of tuis have come and built their nest in our trees; the beautiful little quail are also here and run about with their little families. Cats, of course, are not allowed in the garden.

It would be interesting to hear about the gardens of other Members of the Over-Seas Club. We might help each other by hints, and even exchange seeds.—Mrs. A. Babbage, Roto Kawan, St. John's Hill, Wanganui, New Zealand.

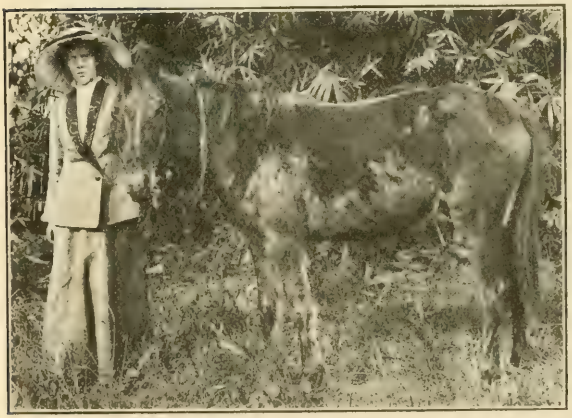
KUALA LUMPUR.—Kuala Lumpur is the capital of the Federated Malay States, and the finest and prettiest spot in the whole peninsula. The site is ideal, for through the midst of it runs the Klang river, which carries off the heaviest rains in an hour or two, and on either side the ground is quite flat for some distance, thus providing building sites on the native side of the river for shops and native houses, and on the European side space for a most glorious recreation ground and club.

The climate is quite cool ; we have no hot season, and no damp, drizzling weather. Occasionally we have heavy rainfalls, and these are pretty severe while they last, which is usually only for a few hours. In short, Kuala Lumpur has the town advantages of Penang and Singapore, without their disadvantages in the way of jostling crowds, dust, heat, noise, smell and turmoil generally.—A. Watson, c/o Messrs. Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd., Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.

"FRIENDLY, FATHERLY, BROTHERLY."—My August number of "Overseas" magazine is just to hand, but am sorry to say the July number was not included, as I would rather go without any of my own personal home letters than miss "E. W.'s" monthly, friendly, fatherly, brotherly, letter. Trust you will kindly forward same.—Chas. Snowdon, The Crushed Limestone Syndicate, Sylhet, Assam, India.

[*I cannot tell my correspondent how much I appreciate his kind words.—E. W.*]

AN O.S. PONY.—I enclose a photograph of myself with my pony, without whose assistance I could never have done work as Red Cross Secretary, and now she will help me as Eumundi Overseas Secretary. I do not take a good photograph—I am not such a woe-begone-looking creature in reality. However, the pony makes the photograph. — Miss E. G. Trundle, "Arden," Eumundi, North Coast Line, *via* Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.



Miss E. G. Trundle, H.C.S. at Eumundi, Queensland. snapped with her pony, a valuable ally in all O.S. enterprises.

AN ANTI-PLUMAGE CRUSADER.—I have been an anti-plumage-wearing agitator almost ever since I can re-

member, and taboo all such things. There are so many other effective trimmings that I am sure one need not revert to what I always think such an American-Indian fashion, and I cannot help thinking, when I see women with those heavy fur coats in London, where it is so seldom really cold and calling for such heavy wear, whether they would not do far better to send such things to Siberia, Canada and other places, where they are almost a necessity. I have worn for over a quarter of a century as light clothing as possible, and find I am much less susceptible to cold than my friends who wrap themselves up so thoroughly.—Miss A. E. H. Wyche, 51, van Eegenstraat, Amsterdam, Holland.

OVER-SEAS IN THE PULPIT.—I would like to mention that the Rev. G. Howes, the Anglican Chaplain here, never omits to bring the Over-Seas Club into prominence. The beautiful article signed by "H. d. V." appearing in the September magazine, on "Growing Old," formed part of the subject of his last address to the congregation, and was very much appreciated, the more so as on that occasion there were several seafaring men at the service. It was not only a most worthy subject to comment upon, but was also a very efficient means of propaganda for the Over-Seas Club and P.L., which other enthusiastic Members with Holy Orders could not do better than imitate.—Geo. Bush, Offices of the British Chamber of Commerce, Scali d'Aseglio, 3, Leghorn, Italy.

OAK BEAMS AND LOW CEILINGS.—Will you please send "Overseas," etc., here in future? It is a little house with oak beams and low ceilings, and all sorts of strange windows in unexpected places, and such a lot of doors, as every room has two and some have even three! It was built in 1313. Miss M. Berrill, The Boundary, Ightham, Kent.

WENT TO QUEENSLAND WHEN FOUR.—Every page of the magazine is splendid, and words fail me to tell how I appreciate the coloured picture frontispiece.

I was born in Derby, and came to Queensland when only four years old, and though I love our sunny Queensland (a little too sunny these last few years, for we have had drought in our land), I still have a warm spot for the old land, and to my mother, who was reared in Devonshire, the pictures are bits of "home."

On August 29th, we Members here celebrated our Club's birthday by holding a euchre party and dance in aid of the Memorial Fund. This was a success, and many people have asked us to have another party soon, which we hope to do; in fact, I think we shall soon try and have a quarterly gathering.

Everything is at a standstill for want of rain. For years the rainfall has been much below the average, until now the whole country is dry. Water is scarce in the creeks and water-holes. In many places these are quite dry, and people have to sink wells to get water for their cattle. The natural grass has died out in many places, and no crops can be grown, and we do wish it would rain. Mrs. A. McKenzie, "The Hermitage," Biggenden, Queensland, Australia.

A TERRIBLE CYCLONE. We had a terrible cyclone here on September 25th last, which lasted from 11 p.m. until 6 a.m. It did tremendous damage to property, and a great many lives were lost as well, and thousands who escaped are not only houseless, but also without food, or money to buy any. Government has organised relief work all over the distressed area, and I and all my officers under me are also very busy helping. F. W. Needham, Jaidebpur P.O., E. B. Rly., District Dacca, India.

"PROUD AS PUNCH." Just a few words in praise of the glorious

The Overseas Forum.

Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League. To my mind it is the best Club that was ever formed, and I am as proud as Punch to have the pleasure of being one of its Members. The "Overseas" magazine is a splendid piece of reading matter. I enjoy reading it very much, and I hope that I may have the pleasure of same for many years to come. I am sixty-six years young, but I am more than pleased to tell you that I did my bit for my Dear Old England, "God Bless Her," by being employed by the British War Mission, Inspection Dept., Pittsburgh, as an examiner on shell steel, and have my certificate, which I prize very much.—S. C. Frost, 5644, Rippey Street, E. Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.

AUSTRALIA A PARADISE FOR REAL WORKERS.—I received an inquiry from a returned soldier in Cardiff about Moss Vale District, which he said he read about in the Magazine paragraph I wrote, but I never saw the par. If you will send me the necessary information and literature, I will try to start a branch of the Club here if there is no local Hon. Corresponding Secretary. Goulburn has a population of about 13,000, large railway works, factories, etc., and is the centre of farming and wool-growing districts. No doubt a stream of immigration will set this way after our own returned men are provided for, and with thirty years' experience of Australia I can safely say that no other country I have visited has the advantages to offer to a man with no capital but his hands and a will to work than Australia. Some day I hope to write an article on the subject for our magazine.—H. H. Cripps Clark, Brisbane Grove, Goulburn, N.S.W., Australia.

PAYING GUESTS.—I would like to offer a suggestion regarding Members overseas who visit the Mother Country. It has occurred to me that there may be Members in Great Britain who might be prepared to accept paying guests, and I think any Members who are so inclined might forward their names and addresses with particulars of terms, etc., to you at Head Office, and thus save Members visiting Great Britain (other than those who intend staying with friends) a considerable amount of trouble.—A. Yeats, P.O., Shamva, S. Rhodesia, Africa.

TEA DISTRICTS.—I have accepted the post of Hon. Corresponding Secretary for the tea districts here, and am arranging for a committee to canvass the district, and will see whether I can get the same thing taken up in Assam and Sytheb when I get time, as you do not appear to have touched these districts. But what about the rest of India and Ceylon? I appreciate warmly all your aims and efforts, and shall do all I can to assist.—F. A. Wearing, Castleton Tea Estate, Kurseong P. & T. O., District Darjeeling, India.

TABORA, (GERMAN) EAST AFRICA.—I suppose you rarely get inquiries from this part of the world. This is "conquered territory," the late German East Africa. The Europeans here are literally only a handful. The town of Tabora was thought a lot of by the Germans and was to be the administrative centre of the Colony. Tabora is not at all a bad place. It is about 4,000 feet above the sea, and there is a certain crispness about the air which enables one to get a cool sleep, which is more than you get on the coast. At present there is not a lot doing here. We are getting through the "suspense period." When the civil government gets really going, and the money comes into the country, which will be when the rupee drops to its normal value, things should move. The loneliness and boredom gets on one's nerves at times, but the experience is worth it.—J. Fowler, Box 16, Tabora, East Africa.

WHERE NEW ZEALAND SHOWS THE WAY.—In a recent issue I

OVERSEAS

The Overseas Forum.

noticed that some one had been to the Derby for the first time, and had passed through miles of bookmakers yelling the odds ! Well, in New Zealand, we have more racing in proportion to our population of one million than any other country in the world, and years ago we abolished the germ known as the bookmaker, and if he is caught on the racecourse he is treated as a criminal. True, he exists in dens out of sight, but he does not show himself on a racecourse. The totalisator is good enough for us. It is up in sight of the people all the time, does not take the odds, pays up every time, and often pays bigger odds on the second horse than on the first, makes no bad debts, and does not slip his patrons up because he cannot lose, and always has the money to pay out with after every race. —A. A. George, Bulletin Printing and Publishing Works, Karamu Road, Hastings, New Zealand.

OUT OF TOUCH.—Your little monthly journal is most refreshing, especially to me, being as I am amongst the Rockies and somewhat out of touch with the old world.—A. E. Powell, Brisco P.O., British Columbia, Canada.

A CHALLENGE !—In the monthly journal for August, 1919, you ask if any O.S. Member can count the people on Westminster Bridge after the procession had passed. I am not an O.S. Member, but there are 367,927. If you do not believe me, count them and see.—Colin Campbell, "Myalla," Dulacca, Queensland, Australia.

" A DANDY LITTLE BOOK."—The magazine comes along finely, and is a dandy little book. Am saving all.—Mrs. M. E. B. Taylor, Box 450, Route 1, El Monte, California, U.S.A.

" RED SAND AND DUST."—So far I have had no replies to the letters I wrote to those who promised to join the O.S. Club, but I hear some are away trekking with their sheep and cattle, looking for grazing, as owing to the long drought the country looked more like a desert than anything else, for, whichever way you looked, nothing could be seen but red sand and dust. Luckily, rain has fallen in some districts, but not nearly enough to be of permanent use; still there is a little grass here and there, which is a great relief to the eye.—James Meredith, Mimosa Flats, Box 388, Bloemfontein, O.F.S., South Africa.

A BAD DROUGHT.—The drought is most serious here now. The cattle and sheep are dying in hundreds. In Bloemfontein, last week, I was told there were only 2 lbs. of butter on the market, and they fetched 10s. each ! Turnips were 1d. each the other day, and dripping I cannot get, as there is no fat on the animals. Some natives are starving almost, very underfed at least, and many white people are put to it what to eat. One lady from a farm told me the other day sometimes she cannot stay on her farm any more, things are so bad, then she comes here to get away from things !—Miss P. S. Steedman, St. Augustine's Mission, Thaba Nchu, O.F.S., South Africa.

FROM ZANTE, GREECE. —I am happy to learn that our Club is flourishing, and I hope that it will continue getting greater and greater. D. S. Bussetil, E. T. Co., Zante, Greece.

[MEMBERS POURING IN.—I hope that the new Members are steadily pouring in and that for the tenth birthday of the Club you will be able to announce a large figure.—A. C. Buckingham, 154, Rue Lamarck, Paris, France.

[*Our membership campaign is not making as much headway as we should like; let us all redouble our efforts these six remaining months before our tenth birthday.*]

League of the Empire—Empire Day Essay Competition, 1920

[*The following are the subjects and conditions for the Essay Competitions inter-all Schools of the Empire for 1920. It is intended that the essays be written on May 24th (Empire Day), or some day adjacent if that be a School holiday.*]

League of the Empire—Empire Day Essay Competition, 1920.

A. SENIOR COMPETITION.—Alternative Subjects. (a) The improvement in the means of communication during the last half-century, and its political and commercial results. (b) In praise of our Empire. How is our Empire praised in verse or prosê ?

Prizes.—A Silver Challenge Cup, value £10 10s., presented by the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, K.P., to be held by the School, and a prize of £5 5s., given by the League of the Empire, are offered for competition to pupils throughout the Empire who are over fourteen and under twenty years of age on May 24th, 1920. The Essay must not exceed 2,000 words.

B. JUNIOR COMPETITION.—Alternative Subjects. (a) Describe the plants (trees, flowers and vegetables) growing in your neighbourhood, distinguishing those that are native from those brought from a distance. (b) In praise of our Empire. What political acts do you think most worthy of praise in our Empire's history ?

Prizes.—A Silver Challenge Cup, value £10 10s., presented by the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, K.P., to be held by the School, and a prize of £5 5s., given by the League of the Empire, are offered for competition to pupils throughout the Empire who are under fourteen years of age on May 24th, 1920. The Essay must not exceed 1,000 words.

All essays must reach the Central Offices of the League of the Empire, 48, Catherine Street, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, London, England, not later than September 1st, 1920, and preferably during the month of August.

Gifts of books will be made to competitors whose entries win honourable mention in either Senior or Junior Competitions.

The names of the winning Schools are each year engraved upon the Cups, which are replicas of the Warwick vase.

Silver Cup presented by Earl of Meath for Competition.

All Members are invited to make free use of this section.

Members' Exchange.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED. "I see that you put lonely people in touch with one another. I would be so glad if you know of some one about twenty-seven who is lonely and would write to me. Preferably a resident of New Zealand, and one who knows shorthand and French." —E. M. C., Lancashire.

Miss B. A. Bailey, 65, Boulevard des Belges, Lyon, Rhone, France. "I should like to thank all those Members who so kindly wrote to me while I was in the W.A.A.C., also to let them know my new address. shall be glad to exchange postcards with any of our Members abroad." I

W. A. Purkis, c o G.P.O., Bombay, India. "I should be glad if you could put me in touch with a female Member of the Club who would like to correspond with me, as I have no friends at all in England."

P. F. Garford, Ceres, Cape Province, South Africa. "Will Members please note that I have changed my address from Klipdam P.O., South Africa, to the above."

Frank Phillips, c o Sons of St. George, 2436, Grove Street, Oakland, California, U.S.A.—"I would like to correspond with Members (either sex) in other parts of the world, and exchange Picture Postals."

Miss E. L. Halls, 1140, Park Avenue, New York, U.S.A. "If there are any Members who are lonely like I am, I should be pleased to write them a letter on American interests and life."

INFORMATION OFFERED OR REQUIRED. C. F. Blyth, Limbeck P.O., Glendale, via Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, S. Africa. "If I can at any time help any people that intend to come out here to farm in any way, I shall be pleased to do so."

Wm. McAuly, 37, Atholl Gardens, Hillhead, Glasgow, Scotland. "I should be grateful for any information Members could let me have with regard to Barbados, Trinidad, St. Lucie, Guadaloupe."

Mrs. Mary Gaunt, The Hyde, Clark's Town, Trelawny, Jamaica. "If any Members want information about a country that is magnificent, but is still suffering from the slavery blight, I shall be glad to supply it."

B. Randall, Room 91, Y.M.C.A., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. "I should be glad to receive information from any Member interested in plantations in Jamaica or Cuba."

E. Williams, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.I.C., c o Messrs. Macbeth Bros. & Co., Ltd., Box 119, Bombay, India. "I shall be glad to get into touch with branches in India. As executive member for Great Britain of the 'Comrades of the Great War,' my experience might be of use, especially as I shall be travelling all over India, Burma and Ceylon for my firm, Messrs. Lewis & Taylor, Cardiff, proprietors and sole manufacturers of Gripoly Belting."

J. E. Edgeley, "Redlands," Vicarage Road, Chelmsford. "Some months ago you inserted a paragraph in 'Overseas' for me regarding information appertaining to prospects in the Pacific; also I believe you wrote to Mr. Homes, of Tahiti, on the same subject, for which I tender you my best thanks.

"I am sure you will be pleased to hear that several Members have

Members' Exchange.

written to me on the subject, and the information they have given me is very valuable, as it has helped me to decide what to do. I would like, therefore, to place on record my appreciation of the efforts of the following Members, Mr. Cowling particularly; Mr. John Cowling, Papua; Mr. W. H. Bennett, Solomon Islands; Mr. F. Gibson, Fiji; Mr. F. Homes, Tahiti. Probably you will remember that originally I intended joining a friend of mine in Tahiti, but owing to the War was unable to go. In the meantime this friend died, which upset things, therefore I was in doubts about proceeding.—Enquiry 939, Sarawak, Asia.

"I am anxious to find out about flax-growing in the East African Colonies, and as to climatic conditions. Any information would be gratefully accepted."

PHILATELY.—H. B. Cooper, Magistrate's Office, Nylstroom, Transvaal, S. Africa.—"I should be very pleased to receive stamps of the British Empire from Members of the O.S.C. In exchange I will forward stamps of foreign countries."

Frank F. Wills, 326, Duckworth Street, St. Johns, Newfoundland.—"I would like to hear from medium stamp collectors who have for exchange, used or unused, British Colonial War issues and British Colonials. I can give Newfoundland stamps, used or unused, in exchange, and collect British Colonials only."

Alfred W. Thomas, M.D., 205, Lexington Street, Trenton, Tenn., U.S.A.—"I would feel very grateful if Members in all British Colonies will favour me with used stamps of any denomination of the places in which they reside, for my stamp album."

F. S. Muscat, 48, Sda Fra Diego, Hamrun, Malta.—"I am a keen stamp-collector, and would like to receive stamps on approval from all parts of the world."

Miss C. P. Tonkin, Coomberdale, Kooringa, Midland Railway, West Australia.—"Would Members in Malta, Gibraltar, West Indies or French Colonies please send me a few stamps along? There are so many empty pages in my album yet. If it is not needed for the Red Cross, as originally, it could be sold for the War Memorial."

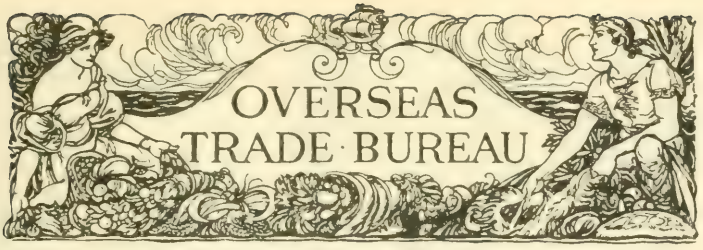
BACK NUMBERS OF "OVERSEAS."—J. Glover, Aguilas, Murcia, Spain.—"In consequence of the announcement published in the January number of 'Overseas' I have received two copies of the October number from Members in Barcelona and London. The extra number I hold is at the disposal of any Members."

A. H. Gibson, Customs House, Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia.—"I am anxious to receive Nos. 35, 27, 26, 25, 21, 16, 15 of the magazine."

H. M. Spencer, c/o Messrs. Wilson & Co., P.O. Box 2, Madras, India.—"I find I am short of Nos. 1/12 and 34/38 inclusive, of 'Overseas,' and should be grateful to any Members who have surplus copies of these numbers to spare if they would send them on to me."

H. Robey White, c/o Messrs. Foucar & Co., Ltd., Salin, Upper Burma.—"I would like to receive the following of 'Overseas' numbers: 5, 15, 16, 24, 32 and 37."

H. W. Galea, c/o The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., Cairo, Egypt.—"I must thank you heartily for your kindness in publishing my letter in the 'Overseas' Forum of August, 1919. I am very much pleased to say that through such publication, thanks to Miss P. Patchel, of 1527, N. Royer Street, Colorado Springs, Colo., U.S.A., and Capt. L. B. Elwes, Biskra, Ryde, Isle of Wight, I have already received a great part of the missing numbers. I want Nos. 28, 29, 30, 34, 35 and 37 of 'Overseas,' and should, therefore, be most grateful to any Member who would be good enough to forward them."



The Object of the Overseas Trade Bureau is to develop British Empire Trade. The free service of this Department is at the disposal of Members, and genuine Trade enquiries are welcomed. A number of the enquiries we have received during the past month are printed below. Any Member wishing to be supplied with the information for which any enquirer asks should write direct to the Manager of the Overseas Trade Bureau.—Editor.

Overseas Trade Bureau.

WANTED AN INVENTOR !—"Will some one manufacture a 'ski-cycle' with caterpillar or 'tank' wheels, as a means of rapid locomotion over the very uneven stony roads up and down the mountains of China? At present, in this province of Fukien, the only means of getting about (except in and around Foochow City, where there are now rickshaw and motor roads) is by sedan chair or on one's own feet. No wheeled vehicle could go with any comfort or safety over the up-country narrow paths, but something like the children in England have, the ski-cycles with caterpillar wheels, would work very well. Those of us who have much itinerating and travelling to do over these roads would be able to get over the ground much more quickly, and would not be at the mercy of the chair coolies, who demand exorbitant pay and put up the price all the more if they think we cannot go out without them. Only the machine must not be too expensive, please."—Enquiry 924, China.

MINING IN MEXICO.—"I myself have been following the mining business in this State for the past thirty years, and now have options on exceptionally favourable terms on several free-milling gold properties. I should be pleased to hear from any of our Members who might be interested in mines in this district. Undoubtedly there will be a great boom in all Mexican mines in the near future."—Enquiry 941, Mexico, C. America.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE OUTFITS FOR THE YUKON.—"Will you kindly put us in touch with some one who can supply wireless telephone outfits, or at any rate with information regarding the present state of practical efficiency of wireless telephony?"

"There is a probability of the need of telephone connection between this town and a newly-discovered mining camp some 200 miles distant, and we wish to be in a position to supply the service at an early date, perhaps next summer. There is at present no overland road to the new discovery, and a pole line would be too costly, at any rate until the permanency of the camp is quite established. We have a power plant capable of furnishing alternating current at 60 cycles, 2,200 110 or 220 volts, located at Dawson, twenty-four hour service.

"We particularly desire to learn the cost of the necessary apparatus, its weight, and the nature of the equipment; it would probably work in connection with the local Dawson Central Telephone Office and a proposed branch office in the new district, where any necessary power could probably be best provided by means of a gasoline engine.

ROLLS ROYCE

ENGINES MADE THE FIRST DIRECT ATLANTIC FLIGHT AND THE FIRST FLIGHT FROM ENGLAND TO :: AUSTRALIA ::

The Rolls-Royce car is famed throughout the world as a pattern of reliability, but the Rolls-Royce aero engine has now put the coping-stone on the previous successes of the firm, and **so noteworthy a double performance is practically without parallel in the history of the world."**

—*THE GLOBE, Dec.* 16, 1919.

ROLLS-ROYCE CARS AND AERO ENGINES ARE THE BEST IN THE :: WORLD ::

ROLLS-ROYCE, Ltd., 15, Conduit Street, LONDON, W. 1.

Telegrams: Rolhead, Reg., London. Code: A.B.C., 5th Edition.

Overseas Trade Bureau.

"If the scheme of furnishing wireless telephony should for any reason seem to be impracticable, we would be glad to consider the alternative of adopting wireless telegraphy, particulars regarding which we would also be glad to receive."—Enquiry 942, Yukon Territory, Canada.

ELECTRIC CABLES FOR NEW ZEALAND.—"I would be obliged if you could put me in touch with one or two firms not yet represented here which could supply electric cables and all equipment required, as large developments in the distribution of hydro-electric power are being pushed on."—Enquiry 919, Warkato, New Zealand.

PETROLEUM LAMPS.—"We beg to bring to your notice the fact that there are no decent petroleum lamps in this market at all. We would suggest that some English firm makes a trial consignment of, say, fifty cheap petroleum hanging lamps and table lamps, with perhaps about ten or a dozen of the better kind of both table and hanging lamps included, for there is no doubt that the first customer in the market will obtain good prices. We attach herewith a list of reliable firms to whom the consignment might be made."—Enquiry 927, Patras, Greece.

BUSINESS WITH THE UNITED STATES.—"I want to get into touch with some of the largest and most reliable firms doing an export business to the United States in men's hats, gloves, caps, neckwear, and hosiery."—Enquiry 928, Portsmouth.

TOBACCO GROWING IN SOUTH AFRICA.—"I am a tobacco grower and curer. Soon I shall be planting about 100 acres of Virginia and Turkish tobacco, and I am anxious to get in touch with firms who would like to do business in the above. I should be pleased to submit samples. I am also proposing to put in about eighty acres of cotton and should like to get in touch with firms interested."—Enquiry 929, S. Rhodesia.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—"During 1920 I shall, most probably, be establishing a commission agency in this town, and if I can be of any use to British manufacturers here in that capacity I should be pleased to hear from any who might be interested in this country, with a view to representing them. I might mention that I have lived here for twelve years."—Enquiry 930, Central America.

FRUIT PULP.—"Could you put me in touch with manufacturers in London and the provinces interested in the importation from Spain of fruit pulp, such as apricot, plum, and, later on, orange pulp?"—Enquiry 840, Seville, Spain.

CHEMISTS IN PATRAS.—"I enclose you herewith the heading of the principal chemists in Patras. They correspond in French, and desire to be put in touch with British firms desiring to extend their business in the Morea. Enquiries should be made c.i.f. Patras."—Enquiry 841, Patras, Greece.

MOTOR SCOOTERS.—"Would you ask the makers of the 'Skoota Mota' to send me price lists, etc., and ask them whether they can ship in quantities and are open to appoint an agent in this country?"—Enquiry 821, Tampico, Central America.

SOUTH AMERICA.—"Agency for buttons required by a British firm with branch in Rio, and energetic travelling representatives. First-class connection."—Enquiry 817, Coventry.

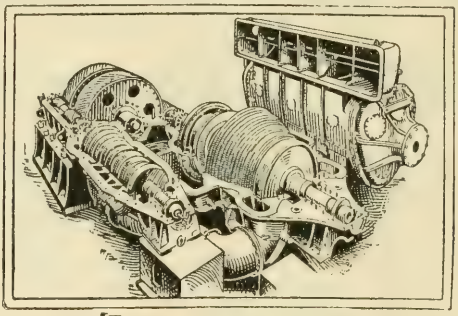
RAW LIMEJUICE.—"Could you inform me as to the proper method of preparing raw limejuice so that it will keep in good condition for some time (at least six months)? I would also like to know the names of dealers in cochineal and the present price of same."—Enquiry 819, British Honduras.

WOOD, SHEET METAL, MACHINE WORK, ETC.—"We beg to inform you that our present contracts are coming to a close, and that

VICKERS
LIMITED

WARSHIPS. COMMERCIAL SHIPS. MAIL & PASSENGER STEAMERS.

Guns and their Mountings. Armour Plates.
Icebreakers, Dredgers, and other Special Craft.
Floating Docks and Cranes. Aircraft.
Marine Engines of all descriptions, including Turbine and Heavy Oil Engines. Large Gas Engines.



Turbines, with gears, from 2,000 to 30,000 S.H.P.

Railway Material, Electrical Plant, Train Lighting, Drop Stampings and Forgings, Steel Tubes, Gauge Plates, "Duralumin" (Regd. Trade Mark), Engineers' Small Tools, Sewing Machines, Magnetos, Motor Cars.

Works:	*Head Offices:*	*Works:*
Barrow-in-Furness.	Vickers House,	Birmingham.
Sheffield.	Broadway,	Dartford.
Erith.	LONDON, S.W 1.	Crayford.
Ipswich.		Weybridge

we are prepared to undertake any kind of manufacture in large numbers of repetition work, either in wood, sheet metal, or machine work. We have very large shops, big stocks of material, and plenty of skilled labour. We should be prepared to show any one round our works, and, should this matter be of any interest to your Members, we should be pleased to interview them at our works."—Enquiry 825, Southampton, England.

RAW AND DRIED CATTLE HIDES.—"We wish to be put into touch with British firms wishing to export to this country raw and, dried cattle hides, for which commodity the demand is about three times the market output. We wish to deal direct with buyers from India, Rangoon, etc."—Enquiry 906, Italy.

CANADIAN TRADE.—"We wish to get into touch with English manufacturers and importers wishing to do business with this country. Sentiment here is very strongly in favour of British goods, and there are many openings for British firms to supply articles formerly bought from Germany."—Enquiry 902, Ontario, Canada.

MOTOR CARS FOR PORTUGAL.—"I would like to know of some good firms that would like to be represented here, as I intend to go in for the business."—Enquiry 851, Oporto.

EDIBLE SEED OILS.—"We should be much obliged if you would kindly put us in touch with exporters of edible seed oils."—Enquiry 921, Malta.

EAST AFRICA.—"I should like to be put in touch with firms which deal in goods and cloth suitable for native trade in East Africa, with a view to becoming their agent here."—Enquiry 922, "German" East Africa.

CONFECTIONERY MACHINERY.—"We shall be obliged if you will kindly put us in touch with firms exporting all kinds of machinery and sundries for manufacturing confectionery, also another one supplying flavours, essences and other materials used in the trade of confectionery."—Enquiry 923, Nicosia, Cyprus.

RICE EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS. "Will you send me particulars of firms interested in importing and exporting rice?"—Enquiry 925, Henley-on-Thames.

TOBACCO-CUTTING MACHINERY. "Could you put me in touch with the best manufacturers of tobacco-cutting machines, and ask them to forward me catalogues of their latest productions?" Enquiry 926, Gibraltar.

PEST OF THE PLANTERS.—"Could you give me particulars as to the best way of eradicating the pest of the planters, the 'Lantana Camara,' which is still spreading in rank growth in this district?" Enquiry 885, S India.

APPLES FROM CANADA.—"Could you give me the names and addresses of firms in England who are importing apples from British Columbia?"—Enquiry 940, Henley-on-Thames.

SAO PAULO.—"I have now started a commission and representation business in Sao Paulo, and would be much obliged if you could put me in touch with some British manufacturers of the following lines: haberdashery, laces, ribbons, gloves, hosiery, cutlery, crockery, materials, stationery goods."—Enquiry 920, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

U.S.A. "I am establishing a large department store in St. Thomas, in addition to my other business, and would ask you to put me in touch with manufacturers of dry goods, wearing apparel, etc., interested in establishing business connections in the Virgin Islands, Haiti, and Santo Domingo."—Enquiry 891, St, Thomas, V.I., U.S.A.

ANTWERP. "I shall feel greatly obliged if you would put my firm in touch with makers of cotton and woollen piece goods and made-up goods, cutlery and hardware."—Enquiry 913, Antwerp.

Paper Board

The demand for British Board is keeping our Purfleet Mills busy. New Mills at Brombrough are shortly to be erected. They will considerably augment the :: supply of Paper Board. ::

Thames Paper Co., Ld.

Purfleet——————Essex

Overseas Employment and Information Bureau

[The Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League merely acts as a medium of introduction, and cannot be held responsible for the accuracy of any of the announcements published.—Editor.]

Overseas Employment and information Bureau.

FARMING.—Ex-N.C.O., Colonial Forces, 1914–19, wishes to return to settle in England. West Country preferred. English born, 47, single, quiet tastes, healthy, energetic, fond of children. Capital about £700. Would be glad to hear of active partnership, farming or other outdoor life. Advice as to prospects gladly welcome.—*E. B. 887, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

CLERICAL WORK.—Young Englishman desires post in England. Returned soldier, no disabilities or dependants. At present in Canada. Registration clerk in post office, but would do any kind of work. Healthy and strong.—*E. B. 888, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

POSITION WITH TRADING COMPANY.—Englishman seeks position of trust abroad with trading company. Used to handling all kinds of produce, also control of native labour. Speaks French and Spanish fluently. Has spent three years in the Orient. Will go any where, do anything. Highest references. *E. B. 889, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

JOB WANTED, "EAST OR WEST." Old soldier (commissioned), does not suffer from "swelled head," nine years India-Aden, five years France, desires work anywhere outside England. Can take off jacket to do a job, or watch others and get it done. Cash to pay fare of wife and self East or West, but pocket will then be "badly bent." *E. B. 890, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

TRAVELLING COMPANION.—English lady, knowledge of French and German, desires post as travelling companion, or to teach children French. Has travelled much and now resides in Switzerland. *E. B. 189, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

MASSEUR.—Qualified masseur (late Royal Navy) with 15 years' experience, seeks employment at home or abroad. *E. B. 892, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

FARMING IN B.C. "Should you know of any young gentleman who wishes to make an acquaintance with British Columbia with the object of acquiring a knowledge of our methods of mixed farming, viz.: Cattle, fruit, poultry, etc., will you kindly put him in touch with me? Am writing more fully later." *E. B. 89, c/o Over-Seas Club.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. "I am an agent in this district, and would like to get into touch with firms wishing to extend their business to South Australia."—Enquiry 914, Knoxville, S. Australia.

SOUTH AMERICA. "I am anxious to get into touch with British manufacturers with a view to representing them in South America. My home is in Chile, but I will act as travelling agent for the Argentine." Enquiry 934, Bristol.

PEARS'S
UNSCENTED
The
MAGIC
of
PEARS
lies in its own transparent purity - THAT is why it is matchless for the complexion
Pears

OVERSEAS

Notes about our Advertisers
By the Advertisement Manager.

Notes about our Advertisers.

BRITISH-MADE BUNGALOWS.—Messrs. Boulton & Paul, Ltd., of Norwich, are helping to solve the Housing Problem by the erection of wooden bungalows of a new type. The construction of these "desirable residences," which are perfectly fitted for immediate use, is effected by Messrs. Boulton & Paul in the short space of three weeks.

VICKERS' VETERANS.—Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., Sheffield, recently organised a reunion dinner to their employees, as an official recognition to veterans who had served the firm for forty years and upwards. Mr. Douglas Vickers, M.P., presided over the gathering. There were present eighty-two men who have been in the service of the Company for this long period. The combined service of these eighty-two amounts to the remarkable total of 3,786 years, or an average of forty-six years. The good feeling existing between the firm and the employees was demonstrated at the conclusion of the dinner by a gift to each of the eighty-two veterans of a £10 note.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—Several Club Members have reason to extend their thanks to the Management of the P. & O. Line, N.Z. Shipping Co., and Union S.S. Company of New Zealand, who from time to time have readily accorded help to Members seeking passages abroad. The long waiting list of priority passengers has rendered the allotment of accommodation a matter of extreme difficulty, and several Members have been fortunate in securing the advantage arising out of late cancellation of priority bookings.

"C.P.O.S."—The letters C.P.O.S. are familiar to readers of "Overseas." They stand for great developments in modern shipping. The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., a company formed in 1915 to take over the ships of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and the Allan Line, now controls a fine fleet of large fast steamers on its Atlantic route. The present day emigrant to Canada is able to travel in comfort—a marked contrast to travelling only a few years ago, when his accommodation was meagre and treatment indifferent. This Company's steamer "Empress of France" is a fine example of modern liners engaged in the Canadian trade.

LONDON FAIR AND MARKET.—At the second annual London Fair and Market which will be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, from Tuesday, March 16th to Friday, March 26th (excepting March 20th), buyers will have the opportunity of viewing the productions of many hundreds of firms displaying thousands of lines of goods. The Exhibition is organised by the International Trade Exhibitions, Ltd. Admission to the Fair is by ticket only, and a limited number of season tickets may be secured free of charge on application to the Advertisement Dept. of "Overseas." The London Fair and Market will be followed by the Drapery, Textile and Women's Wear Exhibition (April 12th to 23rd), and the Clothing, Outfitting and Woollen Trades Exhibition (July 5th to 16th, 1920).

CANADA'S GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Overseas visitors to London are welcomed at the Grand Trunk Railway European Traffic Office at 17/19 Cockspur Street, London, S.W., where reading and writing rooms and the services of an Information Bureau are placed at the disposal of enquirers free of charge.

All enquiries concerning the advertising pages of "Overseas" should be addressed to E. D. W. Chaplin, Advertisement Manager.

Northampton Footwear

Northampton Footwear.

N ancient municipality which claims with London and York the distinction of being the first English town to have a Mayor ; possessing municipal parchments covering a period of a thousand years ; the home of old-time Kings and Queens, and sometime the meeting place of national councils and parliaments ; such is Northampton, the county town of Northamptonshire, and the British centre of the leather trades. "Northampton," says worthy Thomas Fuller, the sixteenth century writer, "may be said to stand on other men's legs, where if not the best the most and cheapest bootes are bought in England." Were the quaint Fuller with us to-day, he would have found cause to marvel not only at quantity and cheapness, but at the British quality which characterises the productions of this ancient district of leather. In the Middle Ages, and later, mastermen and journeymen were formed into guilds, one of whose aims was the maintenance of a high standard of craftsmanship. This tradition of good work has been passed from generation to generation, and the super-excellence of Northampton-made footwear is due in part to the model of good, honest work which was set centuries ago. An outstanding feature of the trade to-day is the same striving after the best that highly-skilled labour operating on best quality leather can produce. The apprentice system went long ago, but in its place the town has established, and is now rapildy developing, a technical education which works in harmony with good factory management to secure the finest results. "There is nothing like leather," runs the old adage ; and the growing demands upon the boot industry in Northamptonshire serve to prove that this maxim applies particularly to *British* leather. The magnitude of the shoe trade is suggested in the fact that the people of the United Kingdom spend annually not less than £45,000,000 in new footwear ; and in 1914 the exports of shoes from England were of the value approaching £5,000,000. The British boot industry, of which Northampton is the centre, has been established in the town for hundreds of years.

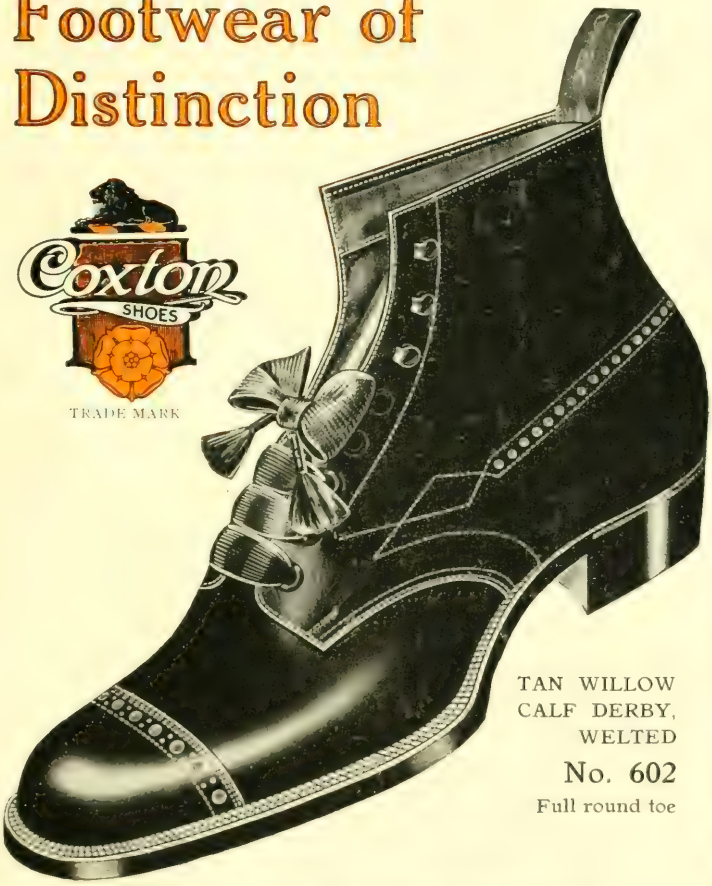
Northampton town is the manufacturing headquarters for the highest-class welted footwear, and although chiefly men's shoes are made, there is a growing trade in premier grade women's shoes. North-east of the county town the concentrated efforts of a group of towns are devoted to the output of men's, youths' and boy's footwear. Kettering, ranking second only to Northampton, with the outlying towns of Desborough, Rothwell and Burton Latimer, employs nearly 10,000 shoe operatives. Rushden, with the neighbouring ancient borough of Higham Ferrers, and Irchester, Irthlingborough, Raunds

(Continued on p. 105 after the Coloured Supplement.)

Footwear of Distinction

Coxton SHOES

TRADE MARK



TAN WILLOW CALF DERBY, WELTED

No. 602

Full round toe

COXTON SHOES are true fitting Models, which will command attention anywhere.

Write for fully illustrated Catalogue

The COXTON SHOE CO.

Partners: T. W. COX and C. J. NEWTON

RUSHDEN - - NORTHAMPTON

ENGLAND

"REGENT" Footwear

THE MAKERS OF "REGENT" FOOTWEAR commenced business in the year 1896, having one aim in view, viz: to build up a good and lasting connection by making nothing but reliable goods.

The wearing qualities and smart, up-to-date styles in the "REGENT" brand have secured for it a rapidly-increasing sale.

This is evidenced by the very rapid growth of our business, and if you are not already stocking these goods, we commend them to you with every confidence, and assure you of the continued high quality of our productions.

Allen & Caswell

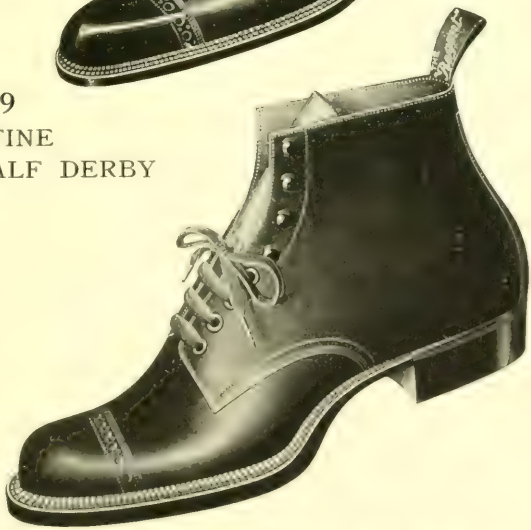
KETTERING

NORTHAMPTON, Eng.

Examples of "REGENT" Footwear

No. G54
BLACK GLACE KID
BALMORAL
Patent or Self Cap
Shorter fronts and caps if desired

No. G59
SUPERFINE
BOX CALF DERBY
Welted



ALLEN & CASWELL

KETTERING, Northampton, Eng.

PRINCIPAL OF THE FIRM OF
R. E. TRICKER & CO.

The finest Northampton footwear, well known as the "ELTHEA" brand, is designed and produced by

R·E·TRICKER & CO.
Hand-Sewn Boot Factory
NORTHAMPTON England

OF | SUCH | PERFECTION | AS | WE | DO | IN | OUR | QUALITY | MUCH | WANT

Guaranteed Hand-Sewn Welts

BRITAINS BEST BOOTMAKERS

Elthea FOOTWEAR

R&G D 303204

R. E. TRICKER & COMPANY
Hand sewn Boot Factory
NORTHAMPTON ENGLAND

ELTHEA footwear will make you Healthier

The "Tramping" Boot

Fitted with Waterproof Chrome Soles

A perfectly designed Boot. Strong and thoroughly waterproof but light in weight.

Modèle parfait de chaussure. Solide et absolument imperméable, mais cependant légère.

No. 2505. Superfine Flexible Brown Waterproof uppers, unlined, no toe-cap, uppers sewn with wax thread by hand, double-wear waterproof chrome soles, real hand-sewn welts, stitched and screwed with brass screws, large eyelets, waterproof tongues to top of boot, finest quality throughout.

No. 2505. Empeignes imperméables brunes flexibles surfines, sans doublure ni bouts rapportés, empeignes cousues à la main au fil poissé, semelles double durée imperméables, au chrome, trépointes réellement cousues à la main, piquées et vissées avec des vis de laiton, grands œillets, languettes imperméables jusqu'au haut de la chaussure, première qualité d'un bout à l'autre

No. 2506.
Ditto, but in Black.

No. 2506.
Même chaussure en noir

FOR PRICES send for [illegible]
[illegible] post paid when [illegible] stocked [illegible]
from [illegible] where [illegible]

Cash may be remitted and [illegible] executed at [illegible] Local [illegible] manufacture upon receipt of order.

Pour les prix demander le catalogue, [illegible] franco-porte. On peut [illegible] de la [illegible] selon les prix [illegible] Local [illegible] de la réception de la commande.

OF | SUCH | PERFECTION | AS | WE | DO | IN | OUR | QUALITY | MUCH | WANT

Trépointes garanties cousues à la main

Les meilleurs fabricants de chaussures de la Grande Bretagne

CHAUSSURES Elthea

REG D 303204

R·E·TRICKER & COMPANY
Fabrique des chaussures cousues à la main
NORTHAMPTON, ANGLETERRE

Les Chaussures Elthea améliorent la santé.

The "Tramping" Shoe

No. 2628. Waterproof and strong, but light. Superfine Brown Waterproof uppers and tongues, double wear waterproof chrome soles, hand-sewn welts, leather laces. Also in Black (No. 2629).

LE SOULIER "TRAMPING." No. 2628. Imperméable et durable, mais léger. De cuir superfin brun, imperméable, de durée double, semelles imperméables "chrome," trépointes cousues à main, tirets de cuir. Aussi en noir (No. 2629).

A "Remarkable" Boot

No. 2500. Brown Canvas Boot, ideal for sportsmen. Elk hide soles, brown willow cap, hand-sewn welts. Also in White Canvas (No. 2501); Brown Willow (No. 2502); White Buckskin (No. 2503).

UNE BOTTINE "MERVEILLEUSE." No. 2500. Une bottine de "Canvas" Brun, idéal pour le sport, semelles de cuir "Elk," bout de "Willow" Brun, trépointes cousues à main. Aussi en "Canvas" blanc (No. 2501); en "Willow" brun (No. 2502); en "Buckskin" blanc (No. 2503).

Also in shoes by adding S

A "Luxurious" Boot

No. 2507. An Elegant Dress Boot, glove-like and soft. English chrome leather soles. Also in rich Nut Brown (No. 2507A) and superfine Black Box Calf (No. 2635).

UN SOULIER "LUXUEUX." No. 2507. Un soulier "dress" élégant, allant comme un gant. Semelles de cuir "chrome" anglais. Aussi en brun de noix riche (No. 2507A) et en "Box Calf" noir superfin (No. 2635).

The "Brogue" Shoe

No. 2644. For hard wear. Superfine Brown Waterproof leather, bellows tongues, stout English chrome leather soles, hand-sewn welts. Also in Black (No. 2645); Brown with heather tongue (No. 2646); Black with heather tongue (No. 2647).

LE SOULIER "BROGUE". No. 2644. Pour la durée, de cuir superfin brun imperméable, langue "bellows" semelles de cuir fort anglais à chrome, trépointes cousues à main. Aussi en noir (No. 2645); brun, à la langue "Heather" (No. 2646); noir, à la langue "Heather" (No. 2647).

FOR PRICES send for catalogue, 2/- post paid (this may be deducted from remittance when ordering). Cash may be remitted and indents executed at prices current in London for our manufactures upon receipt of order.

Pour les prix demander le catalogue, deux chelins franco porte. On peut déduire cet importe de la remise quand on fait des commandes. On peut incluire l'argent et les commandes seront executées selon les prix courants à Londres au temps de la réception de la commande.

OF | SUCH | PERFECTION | AS | WE | DO | IN | OUR | QUALITY | MUCH | WANT

Guaranteed Hand-Sewn Welts

BRITAIN'S BEST BOOTMAKERS

Elthea FOOTWEAR

REG'D 303204

R. E. TRICKER & COMPANY
Hand sewn Boot Factory
NORTHAMPTON ENGLAND

ELTHEA footwear will make you Healthier

Ladies' "Tramping" Boot

No. 2541. Perfect for hard country wear. Superfine Brown Waterproof uppers, unlined, double-wear waterproof chrome soles, hand-sewn welts, waterproof tongue to top. Also in Black (No. 2542)

UN SOULIER "TRAMPING" POUR DAMES.

No. 2541. Parfait pour l'usage à la campagne. De cuir brun, superfin imperméable, sans doublures, semelles de durée double, imperméables de chrome, tre[illegible] coutures sans saumain, langue imperméable au sommet. Aussi en [illegible] (No. 2542)

Ladies' "Tramping" Shoe

No. 2807. Ideally comfortable for hardest wear. Built on same lines as our famous "Tramping" Boot. Double-wear waterproof chrome soles. Also in Black (No. 2808)

UN SOULIER "TRAMPING" POUR DAMES.

No. 2807. Exceptionellement confortable pour la durée. Construit comme notre bottine 'Tramping' renomée. Semelles imperméables de durée double. Aussi en noir (No. 2808)

Ladies' "Walking" Shoe

No. 2543. Perfect fit and design. Rich Nut-Brown Glace Kid, lined Suede Kid, hand-sewn welts. Also in Black Glace with patent punched toe-cap (No. 2544) and rich Mahogany Calf (No. 2824)

SOULIER POUR LA MARCHE POUR DAMES.

No. 2543. Va et est dessigne parfaitement. En Chevreaux Glacé brun de noix riche, doublures de Chevreaux Suede. Impossible comme à main. Aussi en Chevreaux Glacé noir avec la bout "Patent" imprimée (No. 2544) et en Chevreaux de couleur acajon riche (No. 2824)

Ladies' "Brogue" Shoe

No. 2811. Exquisitely designed. Light but very durable. Fully brogued, rich mahogany shade leather. Also in Fawn (No. 2812) and Nut Brown (No. 2810). Heather tongues by adding "A" to [illegible] number.

SOULIER "BROGUE" POUR DAMES. No. 2811. Dessiné exquisement, [illegible] durable. Tout-à-fait "Brogue" de cuir de couleur d'acajon riche. Aussi en noir (No. 2812) et et brun noix (No. 2810). Par [illegible] A aux [illegible] on peut les avoir [illegible] "Heather."

FOR PRICES send for catalogue. Your [illegible] ordered. Cash may be remitted [illegible] manufactures upon receipt of order.

Pour les prix demandez le catalogue. Votre [illegible] commande. On peut remettre [illegible] les prix courants. L'argent peut être remis [illegible]

EKINS, SON &

WELLINGBOROUGH

BEHIND EVERY BOOT we mak
is the accumulated experience o
170 years.

Our two Brands "WEARANEZE" an
"LAVICREP" are known in all th
markets of the world.

They are splendid examples of Men'
good and medium grade welted foot
wear.

"Wearaneze"

PERCIVAL, LTD.

ENGLAND

"WEARANEZE" is the stouter of our two brands. It is soundly constructed of the finest leather.

"LAVICREP" is a lighter and more elegant range, but of the same first-class workmanship.

Both brands have distinctive style, and bring and keep custom.

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FOOT WEAR

"TERRA-FIRMA" FOOTWEAR is a range of boots and shoes of the highest grade. Designed by boot artists and produced by skilled craftsmen, these goods will bear comparison with any on the market for style, quality of material used, durability and VALUE.

They are made in Willow, Toney Red, Box Calf and Glace

The organisation of "Terra-firma" Works is specially adapted for dealing with EXPORT ORDERS

KNIGHT WAGSTAFF & Co. LTD.

"TERRA-FIRMA" WORKS

EARLS BARTON . Northampton, England

MEN'S AND LADIES'
HIGH-GRADE
FOOTWEAR

"Waukeezi"

THE SHOE
OF QUALITY

Specify this Brand and Secure Satisfaction

Sole Makers:
JOHN MARLOW & SONS, LTD.
NORTHAMPTON, England

NAILS and STUDS
FROM THE MANUFACTURER

for machine driving, in Brass and Iron. Flange headed studs, heeling and attaching pins—cone head, flat head, or headless—round and square, cutlan studs, golf or bent head pins, tacks, etc., etc.

Please send us your next enquiry, and allow us to quote you

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8 & 9 HORSEMARKET
Telephone 280
Telegrams
Kettering, England

High-grade Footwear

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

No. 893

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CRICK & CO.

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ENGLAND

LONDON ADDRESS—20 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4

"R F" BRAND

TENNIS SHOES

REG.D No. 369884

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Wholesale only

Made in
WHITE CANVAS
and
BUCKSKIN

Chrome Soles
Rubber-Chrome Soles
"RUBBERYDE" BRAND
Rubber Soles

ROWLAND FISHER, Ltd.

"THE WHITE CITY," BEARWARD ST.

NORTHAMPTON - ENGLAND

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SOUTH AFRICA - - - C. LEMON & CO., P.O. Box 486 CAPE TOWN
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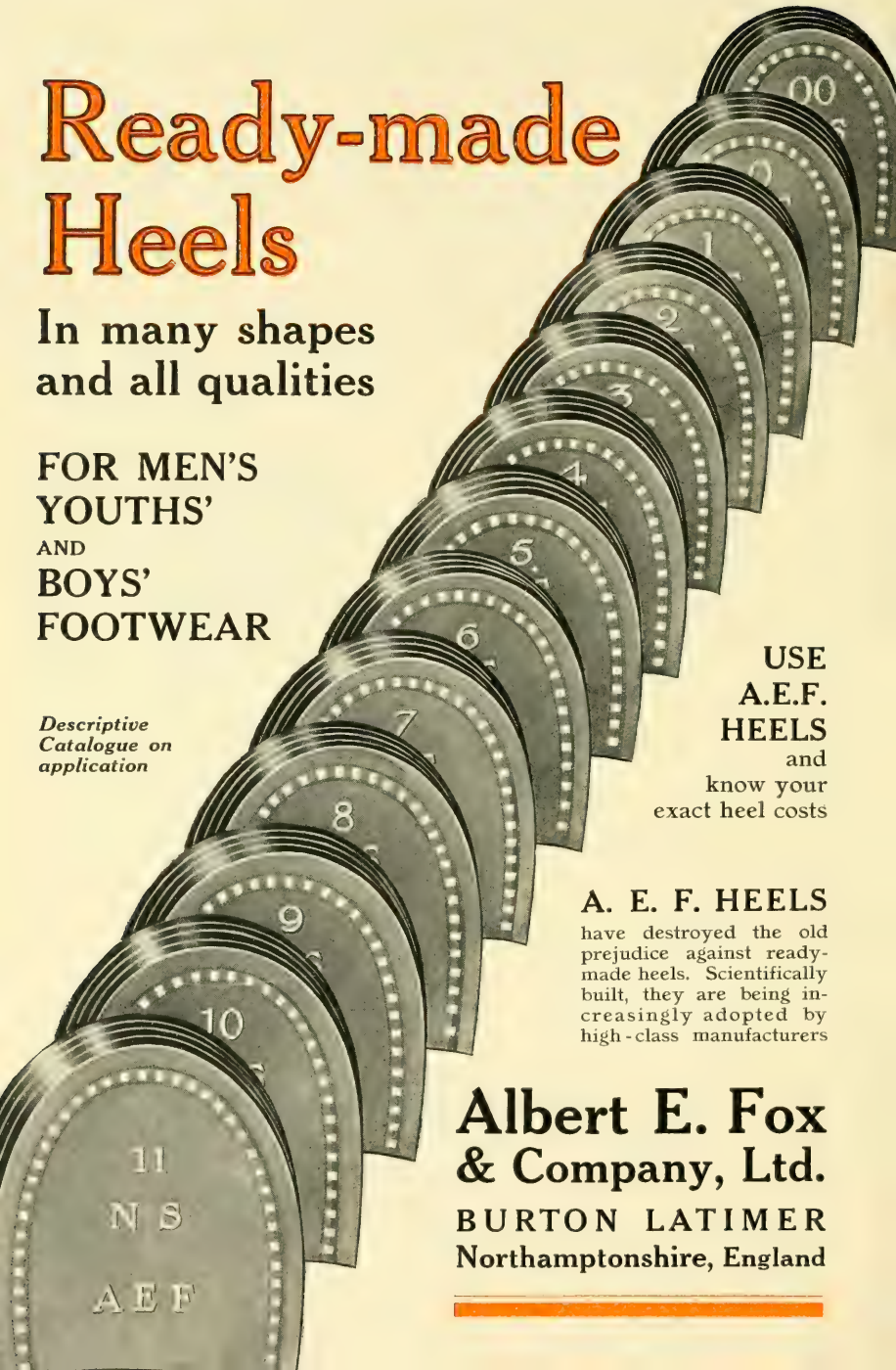
And 10 Church Lane, Simla, CALCUTTA
FRANCE - - - MELSON, MELSON & SMITH, 19 Rue de la Victoire, La Victoire St. Honoré, S.E.1.
ITALY - - MELSON, MELSON & SMITH, Via [illegible] 64 ROME

Ready-made Heels

In many shapes and all qualities

FOR MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' FOOTWEAR

Descriptive Catalogue on application



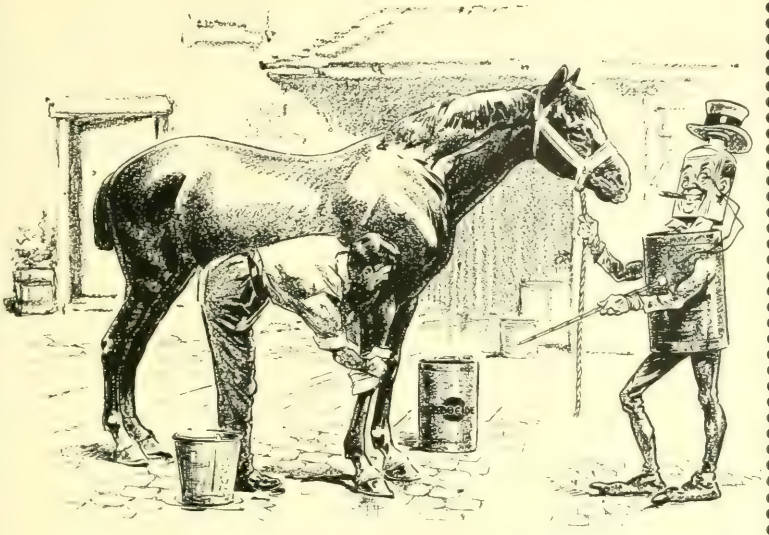
USE A.E.F. HEELS and know your exact heel costs

A. E. F. HEELS have destroyed the old prejudice against ready-made heels. Scientifically built, they are being increasingly adopted by high-class manufacturers

Albert E. Fox & Company, Ltd.

BURTON LATIMER

Northamptonshire, England



"MR. CARBOCIDE" to groom: "*That's right my lad. A little 'Carbocide' in the washing water is a grand protection. Stick to 'Carbocide,' if you want to keep your horses in the pink.*"

ALL OVER
THE WORLD

"CARBOCIDE"

is fighting the germs of disease. A powerful disinfectant, it keeps dwelling houses, stables, farm buildings, etc., absolutely sanitary, and ensures perfect health and freedom from epidemics.

Proprietors:

PHILADELPHUS JEYES
& Co., Ltd. - NORTHAMPTON, Eng.
ESTABLISHED 1810

MAKERS OF

TWO FAMOUS BRANDS

"Selfcella"

MEN'S
BOOTS

MIPAL
SCHOOL BOOTS
Reg'd

Ward & Sheffield, Ltd.

EARLS BARTON . NORTHAMPTON, ENG.

and Ringstead near by, employs nearly 9,000, while Wellingborough, with Finedon, Earl's Barton, Bozeat and Wollaston, provides work for another 5,000. Due east of Northampton, just over the Buckinghamshire border, is Olney, famous for its association with the poet Cowper, a shoe and leather town of increasing importance. Large numbers of operatives are also employed at Daventry and Long Buckby. Leather is also manufactured on a large scale, and the tanning industry has been noteworthy in the district from remote times. The vast oak forests of the county, from which in bygone days bark was obtained by the tanners, were so dense that some of the local churches were provided with lantern towers showing lights at night to guide the woodmen home. The church at Irthlingborough is an example. The sixteenth century court rolls at Higham Ferrers disclose the appointment of leather searchers whose duty it was to see that leather was "carfullie tanned according to statute." Northampton town records of the sixteenth century show that a craft guild for the tanning trade was then existent ; and at the ancient great fair at Stourbridge—which as Defoe (eighteenth century) remarks " was the greatest not only in the nation but in the world " —Northampton tanners and leather merchants were accustomed to occupy a row of booths to themselves. To-day they would require the whole fair, for there is now an enormous production of leather, more especially for boot uppers.

Northampton Footwear.

The progress made by the Northampton Chamber of Commerce has been remarkable, as is indicated by the increase in membership and the volume of correspondence handled. The Chamber—from whose recent year-book much of the foregoing local information is reprinted—has rendered ready assistance to applicants for licences and other matters relating to export trade, which, during the war, was beset with many difficulties. Alterations in export regulations have been promptly communicated to members interested, the vigilance is constantly exercised with regard to new trade openings and agencies in foreign countries, etc. A wide-awake, efficient Chamber of Commerce is the sure sign of an enterprising commercial community, and Northampton Chamber claims to represent, not unworthily, the best business enterprise of this progressive town and county.

The great Northampton industry is well represented in the business pages of this issue of " Overseas," and the firms whose trade offers are included are specially equipped and organised to deal with the inquiries of readers who desire to promote British trade overseas.

E. D. W. C.

Please mention "OVERSEAS" when writing to Advertisers. 106

Advertiser's Announcement.

LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Authorised Capital - £45,200,000 . 0 . 0 **Paid-up Capital - - £8,417,335 . 0 . 0**
Subscribed Capital - £35,673,585 . 10 . 0 **Reserve Fund - - £8,417,335 . 0 . 0**

DIRECTORS.

THE RIGHT HON. REGINALD McKENNA, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM GRAHAM BRADSHAW, Esq., London, ALEXANDER H. GOSCHEN, Esq., London, *Deputy Chairmen.*

THE RIGHT HON. LORD AIREDALE, Leeds.
SIR PERCY ELLY BATES, Bart., Liverpool.
ROBERT CLOVER BEAZLEY, Esq., Liverpool.
WILLIAM BENNETT, Esq., London.
WILLIAM T. BRAND, Esq., London.
WALTER S. M. BURNS, Esq., London.
THE RT. HON. LORD CARNOCK, G.C.B., London.
STANLEY CHRISTOPHERSON, Esq., London.
DAVID DAVIES, Esq., M.P., Llandinam.
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CHARLES THOMAS MILBURN, Esq., London.
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WILLIAM FITZTHOMAS WYLEY, Esq., Coventry.
SIR DAVID YULE, London.

SAMUEL B. MURRAY, Esq.
FREDERICK HYDE, Esq.
JOHN F. DARLING, Esq., C.B.E. } *Joint Managing Directors.*

HEAD OFFICE: 5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Joint General Managers: E. W. WOOLLEY, R. RICHARDS, H. MARE, J. G. BUCHANAN.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1919.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Capital Paid up, viz.:—			
2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £2 10s. 0d. paid	7,172,697	10	0
497,855 Fully paid Shares of £2 10s. 0d. each	1,244,637	10	0
	8,417,335	0	0
Reserve Fund	8,417,335	0	0
Dividend payable on 2nd February, 1920	530,292	2	1
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, as below	726,852	6	2
	18,091,814	8	3
Current, Deposit and other Accounts	371,742,389	0	1
Acceptances on account of Customers	29,014,568	4	5

ASSETS.	£	s	d
Cash in hand (including Gold Coin £8,000,000) and Cash at Bank of England	60,216,796	0	11
Cheques on other Banks *in transitu*	8,050,607	8	4
Money at Call and at Short Notice	18,439,151	14	4
Investments:—			
War Loans, under cost (of which £428,067 10s. is lodged for Public and other Accounts) and other British Government Securities	64,216,943	4	3
Stocks Guaranteed by the British Government and Indian Railway Debentures	405,383	7	9
British Railway Debenture and Preference Stocks, British Corporation Stocks	942,274	9	9
Colonial and Foreign Government Stocks and Bonds	1,011,600	5	2
Sundry Investments	727,227	1	2
Bills of Exchange	52,889,521	6	11

		206,899,504 18 7
Advances on Current and other Accounts		162,966,744 16 0
Advances on War Loans		15,589,303 5 2
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances		29,014,568 4 5
Bank Premises at Head Office and Branches		3,618,960 8 7
Belfast Bank Shares :—		
50,000 £12 10 0 Old Shares £2 10 0 paid		
150,000 £12 10 0 New Shares £2 10 0 paid		
Cost	£1,237,500 0 0	
Less part Premium on Shares issued	477,810 0 0	
		759,690 0 0
	£418,848,771 12 9	£418,848,771 12 9

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ending 31st December, 1919. Cr.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Interim Dividend at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax (25s. 6d. in £)	522,211 11 4	By Balance from last Account	675,097 14 7
,, Dividend at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, payable on and after 1st February, 1920	530,292 2 1	,, Net profits for the year ending 31st December, 1919, after providing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts	3,079,460 19 8
,, Salaries and Bonus to Staff with H.M. Forces and Bonus to Head Messenger and the Staff	475,202 14 8		
,, Special Bonus Donation to Staff	250,000 0 0		
,, Reserve for Depreciation of War Loans and Future Contingencies	1,000,000 0 0		
,, Rest (Written Off)	250,000 0 0		
,, Balance carried forward	726,852 6 2		
	£3,754,558 14 3		£3,754,558 14 3

R. McKENNA, *Chairman.* W. G. BRADSHAW, A. H. GOSCHEN, F. W. NASH, *Deputy Chairmen.* S. B. MURRAY, F. HYDE, J. F. DARLING, *Joint Managing Directors.*

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK LIMITED.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 113 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, we report as follows :—

We have compared the above Balance Sheet in detail with the Books at Head Office and with the certified Returns from the Branches. We have satisfied ourselves that the said Balance Sheet is in agreement with the Books of the Bank and with the Returns received from Branches not visited by us. Cheques on other Banks *in transitu*, and the Bills of Exchange, and have verified the correctness of the Money at Call and Short Notice. We have also examined the Securities representing the Investments of the Bank, and having obtained all the information and explanations we have required, we are of opinion that such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

WHINNEY, SMITH & WHINNEY, Chartered Accountants, *Auditors.*

London, 14th January, 1920.

THIS BANK IS THE PROPRIETOR OF THE BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Please mention "OVERSEAS" when writing to Advertisers.

Advertiser's Announcement.

BARCLAYS BANK
LIMITED.

Head Office: 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

FREDERICK CRAUFURD GOODENOUGH, Esq., Chairman.
SIR HERBERT HAMBLING, Deputy-Chairman.
EDMUND HENRY PARKER, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

General Managers:
WILLIAM FAVILL TUKE, Esq.
WILLIAM CARRUTHERS, Esq.

31st DECEMBER, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

	£
Current Deposit and other Accounts (including balance of Profit and Loss)	296,059,132
Acceptances and Endorsements, &c., for account of customers	13,588,824
Paid-up Capital	8,820,356
Reserve Fund	7,000,000

ASSETS.

	£
Cash in Hand and with the Bank of England	51,546,450
Money at Call and Short Notice ...	20,031,495
Balances with other British banks and cheques in course of collection ...	13,627,899
Bills discounted	30,253,309
Investments	62,341,379
Advances to customers and other accounts	130,095,257

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

EXECUTORSHIPS AND TRUSTEESHIPS UNDERTAKEN.

The Bank has over 1,400 branches in England and Wales and agents and correspondents in all the principal towns throughout the World.

VISITORS TO LONDON *from* OVERSEAS

will receive from us a HEARTY WELCOME and every attention and advice on the latest Books. We are in

THE CENTRE OF BOOK-LAND

close to Fleet Street, with its literary associations with Dr. Johnson, Oliver :: Goldsmith, Tennyson, &c. ::

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LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON,
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BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
:: AT ALL PRICES, ::
TO SUIT ALL PEOPLE.

Fiction. - *Poetry.*
Essays. - *Travel.*

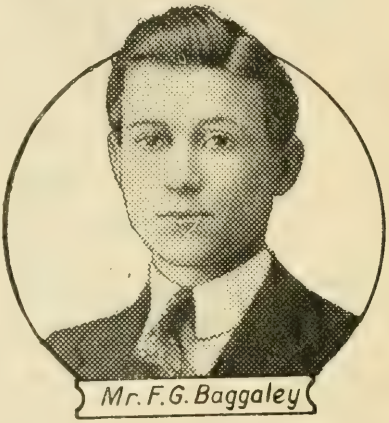
Books on Social Service. **Guide Books.**
Devotional and Religious Works. **Picture Books.**

COME AND SEE OUR STOCK,
which is one of
THE BEST IN LONDON.

Advertiser's Announcement.

Sleepless, Nervous and Pain-worn

Severe Nervous Indigestion Cured by Dr. Cassell's Tablets.



Mr. F. G. Baggaley, 105, Oldfield St., Fenton, Staffs., says: "I lost all strength, and became so nervous and depressed that I had no heart for anything. Food I never wanted to touch, and I was always in pain with indigestion. I was very nervous, sometimes all of a shake, and if spoken to suddenly would fairly jump. Now and then there was wind after food, and I was terribly weak. In the end I became so low that I had to give up work. Another thing was that I could not sleep. Night after night I used to lie awake, and of course I was no good in the morning.

"I had medical advice and took all sorts of medicines, but nothing did any good. For about a year I had been ill, and was fast losing hope, when at last I thought of trying Dr. Cassell's Tablets. I got some, and it quite surprised me to find how soon they did me good. They enabled me to sleep soundly again—what a relief that was!—and my strength came back. Then the indigestion and pain went, and rapidly I regained my health. Now I am back at work, strong and well, and I have only Dr. Cassell's Tablets to thank for it."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

The Universal Home Remedy for

Nervous Breakdown **Kidney Trouble**
Nerve Paralysis **Indigestion**
Neuritis **Wasting Diseases**
Neurasthenia **Palpitation**
Sleeplessness **Vital Exhaustion**
Anæmia **Nervous Debility**

Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

HOME PRICES:
1/3 and 3/-
The 3/- size being the more economical. Sold by Chemists in all parts of the World. Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets and refuse substitutes.

Free Information
as to the suitability of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in your case sent on request. Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Chester Road, Manchester, England.

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——who never see BRITISH FILMS?

Nothing brings to the mind so vividly the life and scenery of any land as the motion-picture.

In Great Britain hundreds of British men and women are working to make splendid British films for YOU.

Pictures that set the old country before your eyes in scene after scene of splendid realism and natural beauty.

Ask to see them at your ——Picture Theatre——

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A.D. 1857. A.D. 1857.

Cares for Blind Soldiers.

Cares for The Sick Blind.

TEACHES
Blind Men and Women.

EMPLOYS
Blind Men and Women.

PENSIONS
Blind Men and Women.

PROVIDES CLOTHING for the Blind.

PLEASE HELP US!

Blinded Soldiers in the Lounge, Worthing.

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Nowhere in the Empire will the new-comer with farming experience find a field of richer promise. Prosperous, fertile farms are everywhere the rule, and here the farmer has all the social, educational, and marketing advantages of a well-settled, highly organized, and intensely British community. For particulars apply to :—

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GELATINES, GLUES, BEESWAX, &c.

PAUL INGENLATH,

86, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.

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World-wide organisation. Passages booked to and from all parts. Advice about the Dominion.

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PRACTICAL RHETORIC,

by Dr. Chas. Garnett, M.A., Hon. LL.D.,

Member of the Society of Authors, etc., furnishes the most satisfactory system of EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING. Apply for particulars to the Secretary, :: British Institute of Oratory, :: 61, New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 1.

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King's College Hospital

Will you look after the Hospital now it is in need of help?

Donations may be sent direct to the Chairman, Visct. Hambleden, King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, London, S.E. 5.

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An absorbing book containing the most remarkable facts and figures about the rise in value of certain stamps in recent times. A comprehensive price list of War and Armistice Stamps is also included. Free for 1½d. foreign 2½d.) for postage.

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WAR STAMPS—From the cheapest varieties to the greatest "Occupation" rarities.

APPROVAL SHEETS—War and Armistice Stamps are a special feature of my famous sheets.

WAR STAMPS, RARITIES, COLLECTIONS

and wholesale lots and entire stocks

BOUGHT FOR SPOT CASH.

Highest prices. No stamp too rare. No lot too large.

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Universal Shopfitters,
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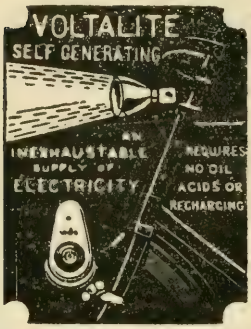

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"VOLTALITE"

SELF-GENERATING ELECTRIC CYCLE LIGHTING SET.

AS SUPPLIED TO ROYALTY.
No Acid, Oil or Re-charging necessary.
Thousands in use all over the world.

The "Voltalite" consists of a miniature but highly efficient self-regulating magneto generator which is attached to the front forks of the cycle and is driven by a small rubber-tyred wheel which works on the rim and adapts itself automatically to any unevenness of the wheel.

V. 2. **Head Lamp Set.** Complete with generator, lamp, metal filament bulb and cord. Post Paid 41/6

V. 6. **Head and Rear Lamp Set.** Complete (illuminating a brilliant light at head, and a red light at rear), bulbs, cords and generator. Post Paid 46/6

De Luxe quality Sets of above, 10s. extra.

J. A., Trinided :—"About 2 years ago I purchased a Voltalite Lamp from you, and I am pleased to state that same is still in service and giving as good a light as when first received."

F. P. B., Otira, Westland, New Zealand :—"The Voltalite which I got from you has far exceeded my expectations. It has been in constant use ever since I got it, and it has never once refused to behave splendidly."

Ward & Goldstone
SALFORD MANCHESTER

BUYING AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

We offer our services to residents abroad for the purchase and shipment of any goods they may require from Great Britain.

We are in constant touch with the leading manufacturers, and can secure the lowest possible prices and best discounts.

We are also able to secure for our clients abroad, Sole Agencies for important British Manufacturers.

If you have no representatives here it would be to your advantage to communicate with us.

WILLIAMS BROS. & CO.,
9, MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
Telegrams : "EXPORTLIKE, LONDON."

THE NAVY LEAGUE

FOUNDED JANUARY, 1895.

13, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

The Navy League appeals for financial support to enable it to develop the propagandist and educational work upon which it is now engaged in relation to the spreading of the knowledge of Sea-Power and its uses in peace as well as in war-time. Sea supremacy has been and must always remain the basic foundation on which the security of the Empire rests.

JOIN THE NAVY LEAGUE !

SUBSCRIPTION RATES :—	£	s.	d.
Life Vice-President	25	0	0
Life Fellow	10	0	0
Vice-Presidents (annually)	5	0	0
Fellow	1	1	0
Member with *The Navy*, post free ...		5	0
Member with *The Quarterly*, post free ...		1	0

THE NAVY," the official mouthpiece of the organisation, is sent free to every Member subscribing annually 5/- and upwards.

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

STAR AND GARTER HOME

FOR

DISABLED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS

THE Star & Garter Home for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers, Richmond, England, has been established by the British Red Cross Society, under the patronage of H.M. the Queen, as a permanent memorial of the Great War. On the site of the old Star & Garter Hotel, of famous memory, a noble building is being erected, to accommodate about 160 men. In the meantime the Annexe of the Hotel was opened, in January, 1916, as a temporary Hospital for Sailors and Soldiers paralysed by wounds, since when nearly 200 patients have been admitted.

A Branch of the Star & Garter will also be founded at the seaside, to promote the health and welfare of the patients. The help of our kinsmen overseas towards the Building Fund will be warmly welcomed.

Address all subscriptions to:

THE SECRETARY, STAR & GARTER COMMITTEE,
83, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

The "Arethusa" Training Ship

and Shaftesbury Homes at Bisley, Twickenham, Sudbury, Ealing, etc.

NEED HELP

The above are all branches of the National Refuges, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C. 2

Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Chairman and Treasurer: C. E. MALDEN, Esq., M.A.
Chairman of Ship Committee: HOWSON F. DEVITT, Esq.
Joint Secretaries: H. BRISTOW WALLEN and HENRY G. COPELAND.

THE SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY

(Patron: H.M. The King.)

Beside Succouring the Shipwrecked,

RELIEVES THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of those drowned at sea, making grants to seamen's widows, and for each child under 14 years of age.

ENCOURAGES THRIFT.—Sailors and Fishermen can subscribe to provide against (1) their own distress; (2) the needs of their dependent relatives.

CONTRIBUTIONS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Can be sent to— GERALD E. MAUDE, Esq., *Secretary,*
Central Office: 26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1.
Bankers: WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD.

SOULS AND CITIZENS.

During the feverish stress of munition-making it was recognised that, even as a producer, man is only at his best when treated as a sentient "human"; and to-day, the Welfare Department, with its trained Supervisor, is an established feature of all big, up-to-date factories, workshops and construction camps.

The Salvation Army is the accredited agency for looking after the worker in the

BY-WAYS OF INDUSTRY

and in the rough and tumble of life. Its Officers—big, warm-hearted, human Brothers—nurture the weak, counsel the strong, care for the ailing, fortify the tempted, and lift up the fallen. Its Women—patient, tender-hearted, human Sisters—penetrate into the people's homes, encouraging the women-folk, gladdening the children, brightening the fireside, and helping to banish sickness and worry.

The Salvationist believes that

EVERY CITIZEN IS A SOUL,

and, himself imbued with a keen civic sense, endeavours out of every Soul to train a Citizen. He looks after the "throw-outs" of the industrial machine, and labours to restore their usefulness. Back of all his social impulses is the conviction that, given free scope, the Grace of God can "break the power of cancelled sin and set the prisoner free."

Please send a gift to-day to General Booth, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4, and help the Salvation Army in its world-wide crusade of regeneration and social uplift.

The Good Influence of the

R. S. P. C. A.

(Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)

Makes Itself Felt

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Fairplay For All Animals is one of the traditions of the Empire, and the R.S.P.C.A. helps to preserve that tradition by giving effect to the laws protecting animals, by educating public opinion, by encouraging the young to be kind to animals, by advocating the right of all animals to proper care and attention.

In order that the work may be maintained and extended more funds are needed. Although the R.S.P.C.A. is popularly regarded as a National Institution it is really supported **entirely by voluntary contributions.**

Help the Mother Country to Fight This Campaign against Cruelty to Animals.

Donations will be most gratefully received by the Chief Secretary, R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W. 1.

Farm Colony for Soldiers & Sailors Suffering from Tuberculosis.

(National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.)

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President: The Rt. Hon. The Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G.
Chairman of Council: Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Hon. Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. Lord Glenconner.
Hon. Secretary: J. J. Perkins, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.P.
Secretary: Miss Stickland.

EVERY CITIZEN - SOLDIER

who in fighting for his country has lost his health, and thereby the means of self-support, becomes of necessity the care of the Nation.

The case of the Blind and Limbless is well in hand.

LET US THINK OF THE TUBERCULOUS.

THE FARM COLONY for Sailors and Soldiers aims at completing the cure of suitable patients from Hospitals and Sanatoria, helping them to work out their salvation under proper conditions, training those who require it in **some open-air, healthy occupation suited to their condition, especially fitting them for a life on the land,** that they may become once more self-supporting citizens.

IT IS ESTIMATED that **£50,000** will be needed for the Farm Colony. Donations will be gratefully received if sent to the Honorary Treasurer, **The Lord Glenconner, 20, Hanover Square, Oxford Circus, London, W. 1.**

PRACTICAL HELP now means a new lease of life to a suffering ex-Service man.

The Veterans' Association.

Patron: ADMIRAL EARL BEATTY, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.

£1,000,000

required for Demobilised Naval & Military Heroes.

1. To establish and endow the Veterans' Club as Permanent Headquarters with 1,000 Beds.
2. To establish a Convalescent Home in connection with the Scheme for those whose wounds or sickness necessitate treatment after returning to civil life, and for those who are incapacitated after many years' service with the Colours.

Contributions should be addressed to :—
THE SECRETARY, Veterans' Association,
47, Bedford Row, London, W.C. 1,
England.

Y.M.C.A. RECREATION HUTS FOR BRITISH TROOPS OVERSEAS.

Sub-Committee :

President: H.H. PRINCESS HELENA VICTORIA, C.I., G.B.E.

Hon. Secretary: LADY MALCOLM, M.B.E.

Hon. Treasurer: MR. BARNARD COWTAN.

Miss Lena Ashwell, O.B.E.
Countess of Bessborough, C.B.E.
Mrs. Bertram Corbet, O.B.E.
The Lady Elizabeth Dawson.
Miss Du Cane.
Mrs. Mackay Edgar, C.B.E.
Lady Henderson.
The Hon. Mrs. Walter Long.
Miss Moore (Y.W.C.A.).
Corisande, Lady Rodney, C.B.E.
Mrs. Lutley Sclater, C.B.E., R.R.C.
Mrs. Henry Webley.
Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., K.B.E.
John Rawlinson, Esq., K.C., M.P.
Sir Arthur Yapp, K.B.E. (of the Y.M.C.A.).

The Y.M.C.A. Ladies' Committee, of which Her Highness Princess Helena Victoria is President, and Lady Malcolm Hon. Secretary, are doing a most valuable work amongst the soldiers overseas. Since the commencement of the War, they have sent out more than 1,400 ladies, who have given their services voluntarily, to serve in the Huts in France, Germany, Belgium, Malta, Egypt, etc. These ladies have assisted by serving refreshments, organising games among the men, helping them with their letters, giving them sympathy and encouragement, teaching them languages, and in many ways ministering to the comfort of the soldiers. The work the Y.M.C.A. ladies have done in the Hostels for the relatives of sick and wounded in France has been of the greatest value, and still calls for sympathy and support in the Hospital centres.

A Special Appeal is made for Games of all kinds, and Gramophones and Records for the Troops.

VOLUNTARY LADY WORKERS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Committee, and all communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Recreation Huts Overseas, 10, Russell Square, W.C. 1.

Note —Owing to the demobilization of the Troops generally, and particularly in France, it was considered advisable by the Committee of the Recreation Huts at the Base Camps in France, that their work should now be recognized as for the Recreation Huts for British Troops Overseas.

The Merchant Service

Gets but little of the bounteous offerings sent home by Patriotic Britons Overseas for War Charities.

The "jugular vein of the Nation" and the "weaver of the web of Empire" badly wants help of this kind.

An urgent appeal is, therefore, made for contributions to

The Fryatt Memorial Fund.

Patrons:—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, Admiral Earl Beatty and others.

This Fund is doing excellent work in alleviating suffering and distress amongst Officers of the Merchant Service and their dependents, and maintaining and educating their children where necessitous circumstances exist. It is the only Fund of its kind in existence and is akin to the "Officers' Families Fund," which does such grand work for the Officers of the Navy and Army, but does not cover the Merchant Service.

So far the sum of £9,000 only has been raised. The result is that many demands on the Fund cannot be met.

Contributions will be most gratefully received by :—

HON. LIEUT. T. W. MOORE, M.B.E., R.N.R.,
Imperial Merchant Service Guild,
The Arcade, LIVERPOOL.

British & Foreign Sailors' Society

Founded 1818. Incorporated 1905.

A GREAT RECORD

FOR OVER A CENTURY
"In Service for the Sailor."

100 SAILORS' HOMES AND RESTS IN WELL-KNOWN PORTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

DURING THE WAR—40,000 men, women, and children from Torpedoed Ships succoured in the Society's Homes, and 1,000 Sailor Prisoners of War saved from starvation.

WILL YOU HELP US to:

1. Provide relief for Sailors and their dependents.
2. Train British Boys for British ships.
3. Provide literature for Light-houses and Light-ships.
4. Build a Memorial Hostel in the Port of London.
5. Develop the International Sailors' Brotherhood.

by sending a contribution to:

SIR FREDK. GREEN, K.B.E., Treasurer, 32, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

General Secretary: REV. T. EYNON DAVIES.

"Don't forget me when you are giving."

THE WORDS ARE OURS, BUT THE CRY IS THE CRY OF OUR CHILDREN.

EVERY charitable heart must have a tender spot for those little ones who, without someone's intervention, would be exposed to neglect and even cruelty.

Children are peculiarly susceptible to neglect—it hurts them as a heavy boot crushes a flower. Their capacity to suffer is as great as their capacity to enjoy, and is as easily excited. Betrayal of their unfailing trust in us leaves a deep and ugly wound. If we forget them, they bear no malice, but *they inevitably pay the price.*

"MOTHERLESS."

So when you are giving, spare a portion of your gift for the children. Dip into your pocket NOW, and see if you cannot spare a trifle to help our large family of 3,300, rescued from suffering and sorrow. When you buy some personal comfort or household necessity, think of the children, and send a money order or a cheque to the Principal (Rev. W. Hodson Smith), NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME (founded by Dr. Stephenson), 104-122, City Road, London, E.C. 1.

General Treasurers: John R. Barlow, Esq., M.A., J.P., and Col. Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield, Bart., C.B.E.

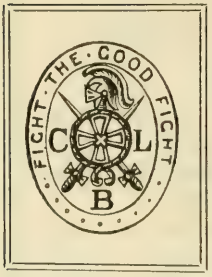
It will assist us if you will please mention this paper.

THE CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

(INCORPORATED).

FOUNDED 1891. INCORPORATED 1893.

Patron: H.M. THE KING.



President:
Field-Marshal H.R.H. The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T.

Governor & Commandant:
Field-Marshal LORD GRENFELL, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Deputy Governor:
Brig.-General J. H. S. CRAIGIE.

Hon. Treasurer: ADRIAN POLLOCK, Esq.

Brigade Chaplain and Secretary: The Rev. EDGAR ROGERS, M.A.

Headquarters: ALDWYCH HOUSE, CATHERINE STREET, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2.

MUCH has been said about the need for training the young. The Church Lads' Brigade stands out as having performed, for thirty years past, what the wisest among us are now saying *ought* to be done. C.L.B. Boys won 19 V.C.'s in the Great War. No public school can claim such a record. Patriotic citizenship—not militarism—is the basis of C.L.B. training.

Apparatus of training, uniforms, equipment, camps and organisation all cost money. To enable the C.L.B. to carry on its work of developing the Christian character in the boy just leaving school—and by that appeal to form in him those habits of obedience, self-respect, and self-sacrifice, which will fit him to play his future part manfully, with a sense of duty and service becoming a Citizen of the British Empire—regular support by friends the world over is necessary.

Special donations are urgently required for sending lads to the Summer Camps this year. Literature regarding the C.L.B. movement will be gladly forwarded by return mail upon application to the Brigade-Chaplain at the above address, and donations to the cause will be gratefully acknowledged.

BROKEN BY THE WAR.

HOW YOU CAN HELP.

WHO WILL HELP IN THE MEND-ING?

By collecting money to supply Paralysed Heroes in Hospitals with—

(*a*) Extra comforts, such as drives, games, books, amusements.

(*b*) Visits from relatives and friends at a distance who cannot afford an expensive journey.

(*c*) Means of developing such powers as they still have in learning a trade.

Through their death in life we live.

Donations will be gratefully received by—

Rev. HUGH B. CHAPMAN (*Founder*),
Royal Savoy Association,
7, Savoy Hill,
London, W.C. 2.

THE NATIONAL WAY

and the *most practical way* of finding permanent employment for the men broken in the War is at the

Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops

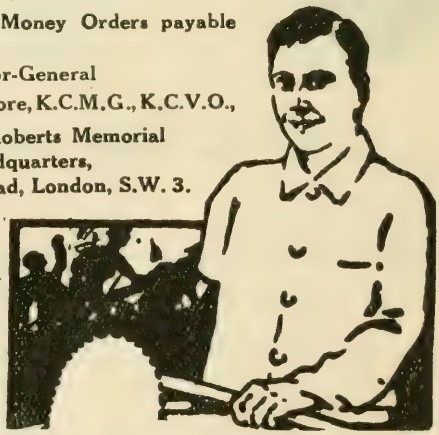
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

TRY as one will to find a better way of securing permanent employment for our totally disabled Soldiers and Sailors, it resolves itself finally to this—that the man ***must work*** in the ***company of men similarly afflicted***, and he ***must work at a machine.*** We have tried every other plan and failed. We have tried the best machinery and found it the only way. We are buying more as fast as our Capital Fund increases. Just as modern machinery has solved the munition supply problem, so has machinery solved the problem of what to do for our broken men. Come and see the men at work. You will never help any other method afterwards. Ask the men themselves. They know. They work at our shops in comfort, sympathy and comradeship. They make good articles that sell at commercial prices, and they earn good wages by doing so. They have helped to break the German Army—now they are helping to break the German trade grip. The products of Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops are sold by leading retailers everywhere, and these merchants will tell you that the goods are capturing the trade heretofore held by the German. So by helping our Capital Fund you do many good things. Send a Cheque to-day. Insist on our products.

Make Cheques or Money Orders payable to the Chairman,

Major-General
The Lord Cheylesmore, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.,

The Lord Roberts Memorial Headquarters,
122, Brompton Road, London, S.W. 3.



The Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.
[Registered under the Charities Act, 1916.]
The Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Milner, Bt., *Hon. Treas.*
Major Sir A. Tudor Craig, K.B.E., F.S.A., *Comptroller.*
Chas. Fredk. Higham, M.P. *Hon. Appeal Organiser.*

Dr. Barnardo's Homes

Private Robinson bringing his motherless nieces to Dr. Barnardo's Homes

7,308
CHILDREN NEED FOOD

IN THESE TIMES OF HIGH PRICES.

WILL YOU SEND THEM

10/-?

10,715 Barnardo Boys fought for you.

WILL YOU SUPPORT ONE OF THEIR BROTHERS OR SISTERS FOR A WEEK?

Cheques & Orders payable "Dr. BARNARDO'S HOMES FOOD BILL FUND" and crossed; and parcels of Blankets, Clothing, and Toys may be addressed to the Honorary Director:

WILLIAM BAKER, ESQ., M.A., LL.B.,
Dr. BARNARDO'S HOMES,
18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.1.

Please mention "Over-seas Club Monthly," March, 1920, when remitting.

Grants from Presidents of Regimental Institutes, etc., will be much appreciated.

Gratefully acknowledged to the Food Bill Fund:—

£200 from "J.M.M.," Sth. Australia.
£30 from friends in The Republic of Colombia.
£10 from "F.H.W.," India.

EDITH CAVELL

HOMES OF REST FOR NURSES

(Registered under the War Charities Act)

The **Tired Nurse** is received at one of our homes as

OUR GUEST

by a lady Superintendent and is then one of a house party of eight or ten.

There are no Institution rules and restrictions.

The homes are absolutely

NON-SECTARIAN

and no interference with the religious belief of any of our guests is permitted.

Further funds are very urgently needed.

Cheques should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Wallace Braby, Esq., 25, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

TWO MONTHS AGO 500 LITTLE CHILDREN WERE WAITING FOR ADMISSION TO GREAT ORMOND STREET—TO-DAY THERE ARE 700.

HELP TO ERECT AND ENDOW

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL CITY

IN THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE HILLS.

SEND A DONATION TO-DAY

TO

The LORD ABERDARE,

Honorary Treasurer, Special Appeal,

50, GREAT ORMOND STREET.

ORGANISED BY THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, GREAT ORMOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPLOSIVES

THE WORLD'S STANDARD.

Blasting and Permitted Explosives

Detonators and Electric Detonators

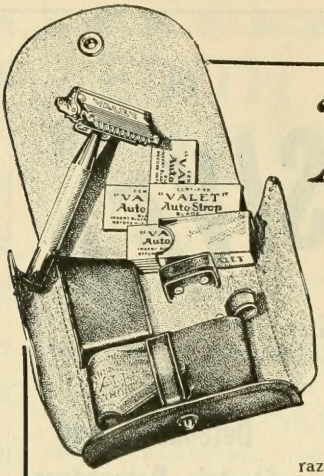
Alfred

Nobel

GLASGOW.

Safety Fuse
Cordite
Military & Sporting Ammunition.

NOBEL - GLASGOW



"VALET" Auto Strop Safety Razor

Just the thing for your suit case or fitted bag.

In its latest form of packing the "Valet" safety razor will specially appeal to you if you travel. The Pocket Set No. 16 contains heavily silvered, self-stropping "Valet" razor, 12 "Valet" blades and "Valet" Strop, in folding wallet case of real hide that takes up no more room in the bag or pocket than a cigarette case. The price is 21/-.

Of all high-class dealers throughout the World.

The AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Ltd., 61, New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 1.

The word "Valet" on Razors, Strops and Blades indicates the genuine product of the AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Ltd., 61, New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 1.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Established 1843.

Chief Office: ST. ANDREW STREET, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. 4.

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

This Society has been in active operation 76 years. It is specially established for the insurance of sums up to **£300** upon lives up to **85** years of age, by weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly payments, to meet the convenience of the Assurers. Endowment Assurances, payable at ages **14, 21, 30, 40, 50,** or **60,** or upon the completion of **10, 15, 20, 25,** or **30** years' payments. Free Policies, Reversionary and Cash Bonuses, Surrender Values, etc.

Perfect Security to the Assured. Free Policies have been issued and Bonuses have been allotted to more than 1,600,000 Policy-holders.

The prosperous condition of the Institution is shown by the following figures:—

CLAIMS PAID	**£14,750,000**
INVESTED FUNDS	**£7,500,000**
ANNUAL INCOME	**£3,000,000**
INVESTED IN MINISTRY OF HEALTH HOUSING SCHEME	**£600,000**

Liverpool Victoria Approved Society.—Our numerous Branch Offices and Agents throughout the Kingdom transact National Health Insurance for our Members.

ARTHUR HENRI, Secretary.

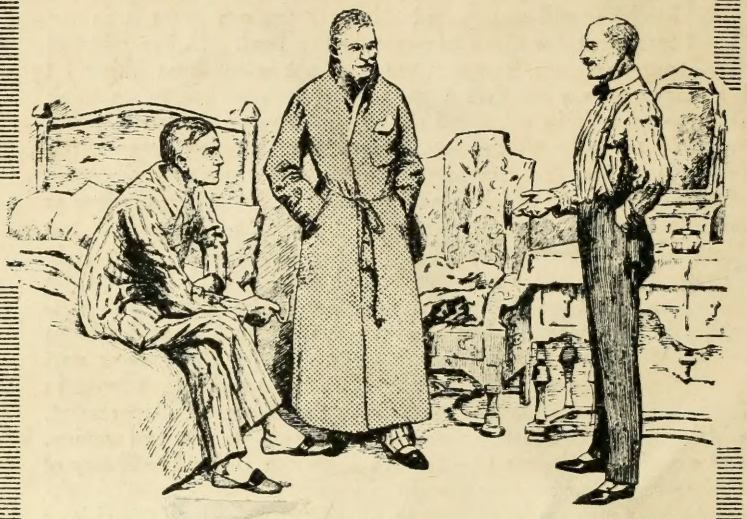
From Darkness to Light

NINETEEN TWENTY, herald of renewed hopes and ideals, is still young, and this year we can greet it in the true spirit, for there is peace in the land. In the midst of our rejoicings, however, we must not forget those whose lot is a more grievous one than our own, and amongst others we think of those who sit in perpetual darkness. You who read this and are able to enjoy all the wonders of the changing seasons, the treasures of art, the company of books—will appreciate the work of an establishment which is endeavouring to bring as many joys as possible within the grasp of the sightless. The activities of the National Institute for the Blind are too varied to be adequately described in so small a compass, but we would like to enumerate a few of them. One of the most important of the Institute's departments is that which is engaged in the production of books in embossed type. The Institute is responsible for the greater part of the books and pamphlets printed in Braille and Moon types in English in the world. Then there is the Massage Department, which provides for the training in that science of both men and women, and contains all the most up-to-date apparatus and a fine library of medico-scientific books for the use of students. The Home Teaching Branch supplies blind people in their own homes with visitors who also give instruction in Braille reading and writing. Then there is "Sunshine House"—a true home of sunshine for little blind babies—"The Cedars," a mansion which is to be devoted to the higher education of blind women and girls, as well as various convalescent homes for our blinded soldiers and sailors, to say nothing of the After-Care Branch which undertakes to look after these men for the whole of their lives. In addition, there is the After-Care Department which deals with the blind civilian population, also a hostel for blind women workers. Attention must also be called to the output of Braille music, and the manufacture and sale of games specially adapted to the use of the blind.

Lack of space prevents us mentioning more details of the work of the National Institute for the Blind, but we think that enough has been said to indicate the comprehensiveness of that work. Truly the Institute may be said to constitute a little world of its own—a world of countless activities, where many of the workers themselves are blind.

(*You* can help to bring light to those who are condemned to sit in darkness by sending a little contribution to

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND,
224-6-8, Great Portland Street,
London, W. 1.)



Why "Viyella" (Regd.) Flannel

Because it at once overcomes all the familiar objections to ordinary flannels. In wear it is delightfully comfortable, so soft that it will not irritate the most sensitive skin ; light in texture, yet so durable that it will stand the crudest methods of washing ; moreover it will not shrink unless boiled.

For climates where days are hot and nights cold, or where temperature rapidly changes, it is perfect, because unlike cotton fabrics it not only absorbs bodily moisture, but readily radiates it, thus keeping the skin in the healthiest condition and avoiding chills. "Viyella" Flannel is ABSOLUTELY BRITISH.

"Viyella" (Regd.) Shirts and Pyjamas

See that your next shirts and pyjamas are made of "Viyella," and you will never go back to ordinary flannels, linen, or cotton ; but ensure getting the genuine by seeing the detachable selvedge label on the fabric, or the name-tab inside the garment.

Your Outfitter stocks them or will make to measure.

If any difficulty in obtaining please write for address of nearest retailer to
WM. HOLLINS & CO., LTD. Suppliers to Trade only
:: Newgate Street, London, E.C., England. ::

DAY & NIGHT WEAR

(Registered Trade Mark.)